

THE SOUTH-BOS COMPANY

ARMY NAVY



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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 563.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

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"PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



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RUSSIAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT TURKISH WAR GIVE THE STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO THE WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

The London Times of January 29th, 1880, says: "The rifles carried by the Turkish Infantry were the best in existence." Also, "The Infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known."

On page 320 of the published report of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance for 1879, Captain E. M. WRIGHT, of the Frankford Arsenal says: "We all know that the Turkish army was supplied with excellent arms and ammunition." General WHISTLER, of the U. S. Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range."

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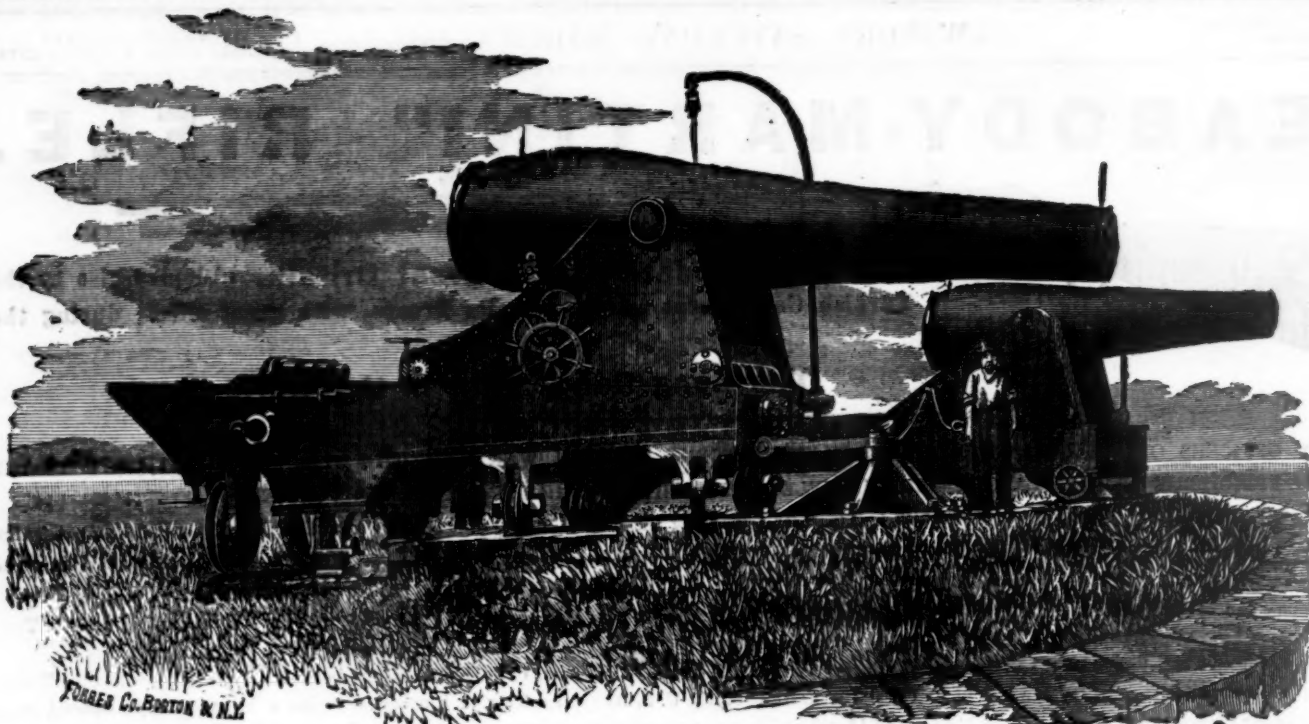
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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief
Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.
H. J. Croby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,
Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry,
Hqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 1st Lieut.
Robt. Bates, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Co. K,
1st Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry,
Hqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General R. O. C. Ord: Hqrs.,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Lt.-Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav.:
Hqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, 9th In-
fantry, A. A. G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry,
Hqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 23d
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hqrs. Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Infantry,
commanding. Hqrs. Fort McKavett, Tex. 1st Lieut. J. McAl-
Webster, 22d Inf., A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Hqrs. Newport Bks. Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox,
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.
Major J. F. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.

Major-General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

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LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. T. L. Crittenden, 17th Infantry, Superintendent.
Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Infantry, A. A. General.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—Lt.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., comd'g.

SUB DEPOT.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Lt.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comd'g.

RECRUITING.

Baltimore, Md., 215 W. Pratt st.—Capt. Edmund Butler, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st.—Capt. William F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st.—Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and

Sycamore sts.—Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st.—Capt. William H. Jordan, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st.—Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 94 Cherry st.—1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st.—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 10th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st.—Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st.—Capt. James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 121 H st.—Capt. Henry C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

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Superintendent, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Cuvier Grover, Col. 1st Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. WADE, 10th Cavalry, Executive Officer.

1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant and Treasurer.

1st Lt. Chas. G. Gordon, 4th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Ed. F. Vollum, Dep. Surgeon.

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New York City, 174 Hudson st.—Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 19 W. 4th st.—Capt. Michael Conroy, 9th Cav.

Buffalo, N. Y., 91 Pearl st.—Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 Sharp st.—1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 717 1/2 Olive st.—1st Lt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.

N. Y. B'ch off., 126 Maiden Lane.—1st Lt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 60 Court st.—1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 26, 1880.

The following Act of Congress is published for the informa-
tion and government of all concerned:

An Act making appropriation (\$1,000) for the removal of the
remains of the late Major General George Sykes, United
States Army, from Fort Brown, Tex., to West Point, N. Y.
Approved Feb. 17, 1880.

G. O. 3, DEPT. TEXAS, Feb. 23, 1880.

Publishes detailed instructions in regard to rifle practice,
and the reports thereof required under existing orders from
the War Department.

S. O. 40, DEPT. MISSOURI, Feb. 23, 1880.

Directs the two Lipan children, now at Fort Hays, Kas., to
be sent to the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. MISSOURI, Feb. 27, 1880.

Directs all post and company commanders in this Dept. to
forward to Hdqrs. Dept. of Mo. a statement of the amount of
ammunition they have on hand manufactured prior to Jan.
1, 1877.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. SOUTH, March 1, 1880.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in
Dept. of the South for the month of December.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Absalom
Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to
Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville and Indian-
apolis, Ind.; for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of
disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 22, March 2, M. D. M.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Henry Goodfellow,
Judge-Advocate, is relieved from duty in the office of the
Secretary of War, and will report to the Judge-Advocate-
General for duty in the Bureau of Military Justice (S. O.,
March 2, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for
fifteen days is granted Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, A. Q. M.,
Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 31, Feb. 28, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (Louisville,
Ky.), will proceed to the Lexington and Danville National
Cemeteries on public business (S. O. 22, Feb. 26, D. S.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., is, at his own request, ap-
proved by the post surgeon, relieved from duty as a member
of the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Lowell, A. T., to take
effect upon completion of the trial of the case now before the
court. Upon being relieved Capt. Strang will return to his
proper station (S. O. 21, Feb. 16, D. A.).

The telegraphic instructions from the Hdqrs. Dept. Platte
of Nov. 17, 1879, requiring Capt. William T. Howell, A. Q. M.,
to obey summons from a G. C.-M. convened at Fort Riley,
Kas., are confirmed (S. O. 17, Feb. 24, D. P.).

Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M. (McPherson Bks, Atlanta,
Ga.), will visit the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.,
on public business (S. O. 24, Feb. 23, D. S.).

The Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas will accompany the Com-
manding General to Galveston, Texas, thence to Corpus
Christi and San Diego, Texas, and return on official business
(S. O. 38, Feb. 21, D. T.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com. Sergt. Henry Goodrich,
en route to Fort Johnson, N. C., will return to Fort Niagara,
N. Y., and resume his duties at that post (S. O. 33, March 3,
D. E.).

Com. Sergt. Harry Hudson (recently appointed from 1st
Sergt. Co. A, 6th Inf.) will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and
report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com.
Sergt. John Buchanan, who, on being relieved, will proceed
to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report to the C. O. of that post for
duty (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, W. D.).

Sergt. Whiting relieving Sergt. John V. Leyton, who goes
to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Com. Sergts. Edward Elwell and Edward Whiting will pro-
ceed to Camp on Snake River and Fort Johnston, N. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. William W. Gray, Asst.
Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M.
convened by par. 2, S. O. 17, c. s., from Hdqrs. (Dept. Col-
umbia (S. O. 22, Feb. 11, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. A. C. Van Dusen was ordered, Feb. 24, to pro-
ceed from Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Gibson, I. T., for tem-
porary duty (S. O. 41, Feb. 24, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward John J. Swan (enlisted at Fort Leaven-
worth) will proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., for duty (S. O.
42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins is assigned to duty at Ft. Stanton,
N. M. (S. O. 27, Feb. 24, D. N. M.).

Maj. Dallas Bache, Surg., member G. C.-M. Benicia Bks,
Cal., Feb. 26 (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surgeon
Curtis E. Munn, Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 44, Feb. 27, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. W. W. Hall will proceed from Fort Leaven-
worth, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty, relieving A. A.
Surg. T. B. Chase, who, when relieved, will proceed to Fort
Gibson, I. T., for duty (S. O. 43, Feb. 26, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf was ordered, Feb. 24, to report to
the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., with view of accompanying Bat-
tery F, 2d Artillery, from that post to San Antonio, Texas
(S. O. 40, Feb. 24, D. T.).

Surg. Anthony Heger is assigned to temporary duty at
Dept. of Texas Hdqrs. (S. O. 42, Feb. 26, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward John W. Barney, on duty in the Medical
Director's Office, to report to C. O. Presidio of San Francisco,
Cal., for temporary duty in the post hospital (S. O. 15, Feb.
5, Div. Pacific and D. C.).

The C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., will send to Alostraz Is-
land, Cal.—under charge of Asst. Surgeon Charles L. Holz-
mann—all military convicts now at his post awaiting trans-
portation to that point (S. O. 20, Feb. 6, D. C.).

The following named officers of the Medical Dept. will
report to the President of the Medical Examining Board in
session in N. Y. City for examination for promotion, and upon
completion of the examination will report to the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of the East for duty: Asst. Surg. Paul H. Brown and
Asst. Surg. James A. Finley (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

The Medical Director Dept. of Texas will accompany the
Comd'g Gen. to Galveston, Texas, thence to Corpus Christi
and San Diego, Texas, and return, on official business (S. O.
38, Feb. 21, D. T.).

Capt. V. B. Hubbard, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as
member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 158, from Hdqrs
M. D. Pacific (S. O. 16, Feb. 7, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. F. W. Harrell will proceed from Fort Leaven-

worth to Coffeyville, Kas., and report to Capt. C. E. Morse,
16th Inf., for duty (S. O. 45, Feb. 23, D. M.).

Captain Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper, will relieve
Lieut.-Col. George E. Cooper, Asst. Medical Purveyor, tem-
porarily, in the charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in
San Francisco, Cal. Lieut.-Col. Cooper will transfer all pub-
lic funds in his possession to Capt. Johnson as soon as the
latter shall have filed the requisite official bond (S. O., March
8, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—In making the payments directed in
par. 4, S. O. 37, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. Mo., Major Frank
Bridgman, P. D., will proceed by stage from Caldwell, Kas.,
to Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

Maj. Alexander Sharp will proceed to, and pay the troops
stationed at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, and Bennett, D. T.
(S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. D.).

Paymaster W. H. Eckels (McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.)
will pay the troops at that post, and at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.,
and Fort Johnston, N. C., on muster and pay rolls of Feb.
29, 1880 (S. O. 25, March 1, D. S.).

Lieut.-Col. B. Woods, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., and Major
J. B. Potter, Paymaster, members, and Major F. M. Cox,
Paymaster, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Army Building, San
Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18 (S. O. 17, Feb. 10, M. D. P.).

Paymasters T. O. H. Smith and G. W. Baird will pay the
troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico to Feb. 29, 1880,
as follows: Maj. Smith, at Ojo Caliente, Fort Bayard, N. M.,
Fort Bliss, Tex., Fort Stanton, N. M., and Co. G, 15th Inf.,
at the Mesquero Agency near Fort Stanton, N. M. Major
Baird, at Fort Marcy, N. M., District Hdqrs. Hdqrs. 9th Cav.,
Fort Lewis, Colo., to troops in the field in the San Juan Val-
ley, and at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 26, Feb. 23, D. N. M.).

Paymaster W. E. Creary will be excused from further at-
tendance as a member of the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort
Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. A.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Captain E. H. Ruffner, Chief En-
gineer Officer Dept. of Mo., will proceed on public business
to Santa Fe, N. M., Los Ojos, N. M., and Fort Lewis, Colo.
(S. O. 45, Feb. 26, D. M.).

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons,
Chief Engineer Officer, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland,
Ore., and return, on the 17th and 28th January—on public
business, are confirmed (S. O. 20, Feb. 6, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. J. Hill, now at Fort
Sanders, will be discharged the Service on receipt of this
order (S. O., Feb. 25, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters
and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Op. Howard-
Idaho T.; G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Boise Bks, Idaho T.;
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; J. Fort Klam-
ath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. Jackson, member, G. C.-M. at
Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13 (S. O. 17, Feb.
10, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters
and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;
D. F. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie is relieved from duty
at the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ill., and
will join his regiment (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters
and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders,
W. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E.
I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. George W. Baxter will report
to the C. O. Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary G. C.-M.
duty (S. O. 17, Feb. 24, D. F.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. F. Chase, further extended
one month (S. O., March 1, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters
and A. D. E. K. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno,
Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort
Elliot, Tex.

Ute Expedition.

Change of Station.—Major Henry E. Noyes is relieved
from further duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and will proceed
to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty. Major E. B. Beaumont is re-
lieved from further duty at Fort Reno, I. T., and will pro-
ceed to Fort Garland, Colo., for duty (S. O. 42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

Detached Service.—Capt. T. J. Wint will proceed to Fort
Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri,
by the 4th proximo, for the purpose of inspecting cavalry
horses about to be purchased there (S. O. 42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., was ordered, Feb. 26,
to send Co. I, fully equipped and in full strength, to Fort Reno,
I. T., there to report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O.
42, Feb. 26, D. M.).

The journey from Fort Garland, Colo., to Fort Leaven-
worth, Kas., made by Col. R. S. Mackenzie, in obedience to
telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, Feb.
23, 1880, is approved. After completing his business at Fort
Leavenworth, Kas., Col. Mackenzie will return to Fort Gar-
land, Colo., via Fort Hays, Kas., at which point he will at-
tend to the public business assigned him (S. O. 44, Feb. 27,
D. M.).

Relieved.—The telegraphic instructions of Feb. 27, from
Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, relieving 1st Lieut. James Parker
from further duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and directing him
to return to his station at Fort Hays, Kas., is confirmed (S.
O. 44, Feb. 27, D. M.).

Field Service.—The C. O. of Fort Hays, Kas., will send a
detachment of forty enlisted men, 4th Cav., fully equipped
for field service and rationed for thirty days, under command
of a commissioned officer, by rail, to Coffeyville, Kas., and
there report to Capt. Morse, 16th Inf. (S. O. 45, Feb. 26, D. M.).

Recruits.—The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting
Service will send twenty-five recruits to Wellington, Kas., and
twenty-five to Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O., March 3, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters
and B. C. D. E. F. K. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; A. H. I. M. P.
Camp on White River, Colo.; G. I. Fort Washakie, W. T.

Certificates of Merit.—The following order was published
at parade on Washington's Birthday, as the certificates were
handed the men who were called to the front for the purpose:

His Excellency the President of the United States, the
Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has awarded certificates
of merit to Privates Clarence E. Carpenter, Charles J. Clark,
Kendrick B. Combs, Samuel P. Eakle, Samuel Kingsmith,
John McDonald, and Eugene Patterson, Company F, 1st

"having distinguished themselves in the service of the United States, on the 29th day of September, 1879, in the action at Milk River, Colorado." The Colonel of the regiment has great pride in handing the soldiers named these evidences of their bravery and fidelity in battle, awarded by the highest authority in the Government. They are heartily congratulated in behalf of the regiment (G. O. 4, Hdqrs 5th Cav., Feb. 22.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. C. Hentig, one month (S. O. 16, Feb. 7, M. D. P.).

Capt. E. C. Hentig, further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 23, W. D.).

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Enlisted Men.—Upon the recommendation of his Comdg. Officer, Private Cash J. Connor, Co. M, under charge of desertion, is restored to duty without trial (S. O. 22, Feb. 25, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY. Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; K. San Felipe, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. F. Randlett, 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., March 1 (S. O. 41, Feb. 25, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 39, Feb. 24, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, further extended three months (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, five months (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY. Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; R. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

* In the field.

Change of Station.—Capt. Francis Moore, having relinquished the remaining portion of his leave of absence, will proceed to join his company (L), and with that view reporting to the Dist. Comdr. in the field at Fort Craig, N. M. On arrival at Craig, if he does not find the Dist. Comdr. or Co. I there, Capt. Moore will proceed to his proper station, Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty (S. O. 25, Feb. 20, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

1ST ARTILLERY. Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Thomas McGlinn, who was discharged a few days ago from the United States Artillery company at Newport, R. I., tried unsuccessfully to kill himself last evening in a room at the Marion House. After shooting himself in the temple, he cut a deep gash in his throat with a pen-knife. He was discovered before he could do himself any further injury, and the police were called in. McGlinn was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and thence to the New York Hospital. He had left \$500 with the proprietor of the Marion House for safe-keeping. His motive for trying to commit suicide is unknown.—N. Y. Times, March 1.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. N. Wolf, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 1 (S. O. 41, Feb. 25, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. B. Williston, further extended, to include Feb. 24, on account of physical disability (S. O. 41, Feb. 25, D. T.).

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; R. I. Fort Vadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 33, March 3, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—Major Horatio G. Gibson, comdg. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., three days (S. O. 31, Feb. 28, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.

Change of Station.—Col. William H. French, Angel Island, Cal., with the Hdqrs. Non-Com. Staff, and Band of his regiment, will proceed to and take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., arriving so that the Regimental Comdr. may assume command of the post on March 1, 1880 (S. O. 21, Feb. 17, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—So much of S. O. 24, Jan. 31, 1880, from the W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. C. A. L. Totten to proceed March 1, 1880, to rejoin his proper station, is revoked, and Lieut. Totten is assigned to special duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., until May 1, 1880, when he will proceed to join his station (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. Egan, J. Campbell, F. G. Smith, 1st Lieut. M. O'Brien, members, G. C.-M. at Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13 (S. O. 17, Feb. 10, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 158, series of 1879 (S. O. 17, Feb. 10, M. D. P.).

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe Va.

Enlisted Men.—Private James B. Tierney, Bat. L, is relieved from duty as messenger at Hdqrs Dept. of South, to take effect from the 1st inst., and is detailed on extra duty as printer at Hdqrs Dept. of South (S. O. 24, Feb. 28, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

The Dakota Herald says: John Sullivan, Thos. Scott, and Thos. Campbell, soldiers, charged with introducing liquor into the Indian country, were all discharged after a hearing.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. Camp Cheilan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard Idaho.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

The cold at Camp on White River has been intense, and cases of frozen feet among the 4th Infantry are reported.

Examination.—Capt. W. S. Collier will report by letter to Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., President of the Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth by S. O. 23, Jan. 29, 1879, from the W. D., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned (S. O., Feb. 21, W. D.).

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Enlisted Men.—Private Timothy Quill, Co. F, now supposed to be at Alcatraz Island, Cal., is transferred to Co. G, 21st Inf., stationed at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. (S. O., March 1, W. D.).

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, four months (S. O., Feb. 26, W. D.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. George B. Walker will rejoin his proper station (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The following named enlisted men of Co. D, having performed the duties assigned them in conducting an insane soldier to Washington, D. C., will return to their station at Fort Buford, D. T., with permission to delay fifteen days en route: Sergt. B. J. Reilly and Private J. B. McCune (S. O., March 2, W. D.).

7TH INFANTRY. Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. Fort Snelling, Minn.; B. C. E. F. H. K. Camp on White River, Colo.

Detached Service.—Capt. Walter Clifford, now at Fort Sanders, W. T., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for further instructions (S. O. 17, Feb. 24, D. P.).

Return to Station.—1st Lieut. H. M. Benson will return to San Diego, Cal., and there await action of Retiring Board in his case (S. O. 14, Feb. 2, M. D. P.).

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.; F. Angel Island, Cal.

Before a General Court-martial at San Francisco, was tried 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf., for drunkenness in public places of the city and breaking his arrest. He was found guilty of the drunkenness, but not of the breach of arrest, and sentenced "To be confined to the military limits of the post where his company may be stationed for six months, performing only such duty as can be done within those limits, forfeiting for the same period fifty dollars per month of his pay." Major-General McDowell approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but remitted two months of the confinement and forfeiture of pay (G. C.-M. O. 31, Div. Pacific, 1880).

Change of Station.—Col. August V. Kautz, Benicia Bks, Cal., with the Hdqrs. Non-Com. Staff, and Band of his regiment, will proceed to and take station at Angel Island, Cal., as soon after March 1, 1880, as practicable (S. O. 21, Feb. 17, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Fort Bidwell, Cal., will, so soon after March 1, 1880, as practicable, proceed to and take command of Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 21, Feb. 17, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions to Col. August V. Kautz to attend at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the sessions of the Retiring Board of which he is a member, on May 5 and Sept. 6, 1879, and Feb. 2, 1880, and return to his station, Benicia Bks, Cal., are approved (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. C. P. Terrett is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 158, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 16, Feb. 7, M. D. P.).

Col. A. V. Kautz, member, G. C.-M. at Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13 (S. O. 17, Feb. 10, M. D. P.).

Cpts. William S. Worth, Daniel T. Wells, 1st Lieuts. John O'Connell, William H. McMinn, members, and 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Benicia Bks, Cal., Feb. 26 (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, M. D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Joseph D. Tynan, Co. A, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to join his company (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. A.).

9TH INFANTRY. Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, Colo.

Assigned to Duty.—Capt. Edwin Pollock is assigned to duty as Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 2, Feb. 23, D. N. M.).

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; D. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Guy Howard, upon being relieved by 2d Lieut. S. C. Mills of command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, will proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 21, Feb. 16, D. A.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. R. Smith is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks, A. T., and will report in person, at once, to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for temporary duty, with Co. D (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. A.).

Assigned.—2d Lieut. S. C. Mills is relieved from duty at Camp Thomas, A. T., and is assigned to the command of Co. D, Indian Scouts (S. O. 23, Feb. 21, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. H. C. Pratt is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 189, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of South, and Capt. B. H. Rogers is detailed as a member of the court in his stead (S. O. 21, Feb. 25, D. S.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Thomas G. Griffith, Co. F, is relieved from duty as messenger at Hdqrs Dept. of South, to take effect from the 1st inst., and is detailed on extra duty as

laborer in the Q. M. Dept. at these Hdqrs. Private Thomas G. Griffith, Co. F, is relieved from extra duty as laborer in the Q. M. Dept. at these Hdqrs, to take effect from the 1st proximo, on which date he will report to his company commander for duty (S. O. 24, Feb. 23, D. S.).

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Douglas, U. T., will send Private Thomas McGure, unassigned recruit, 14th Inf., an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., where, upon arrival, the person in charge will report to the Adjutant-General for further instructions (S. O. 17, Feb. 24, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

* At Camp on San Juan River, Colo. (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.).

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle, on temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., will at once proceed to the Mesquero Indian Agency, N. M., and relieve Capt. Charles Steelhammer of command of Co. G. Capt. Steelhammer will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for medical treatment (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. George Shorkley, 1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, members, and 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Lewis, Colo., March 10 (S. O. 42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. O. Cory is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Marcy, N. M., and will proceed to join his company (K) in the field with the Fort Wingate Column on the San Juan River, Colo., via Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 26, Feb. 23, D. N. M.).

Commutation of Quarters.—During the time that 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague remained on duty at Alamosa, Colo., under the operation of par. 1, S. O. 223, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, he was entitled to the legal commutation for his regulation allowance of quarters (S. O. 45, Feb. 28, D. M.).

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Michael McCabe, Co. I, with permission to visit Canada, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 41, Feb. 24, D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—With a view to promotion in his company, Private Robert Reynolds, Co. H, is hereby relieved from extra duty on the U. S. Military Telegraph Line at Santa Fe, N. M., and will report to his Company Commander, Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty (S. O. 24, Feb. 19, D. N. M.).

Recruits.—The Superintendent of General Recruiting Service will forward seventy-five recruits to Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O., March 3, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; M. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

* Use Expedition.

Detached Service.—It having been necessary that Major C. A. Webb should travel via the Kansas Pacific Railroad in performing the journey ordered in par. 2, S. O. 214, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, that order is so modified as to direct the journey to be made via the Kansas Pacific Railroad (S. O. 44, Feb. 27, D. M.).

Field Service.—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will send Co. A, 16th Inf., fully equipped for field service and rationed for thirty days, by rail, to Coffeyville, Kas., to go into camp at some convenient point in the immediate vicinity. The C. O. of Fort Sill, I. T., will send a company of the 16th Inf. to Fort Gibson, I. T., to take post thereat (S. O. 43, Feb. 26, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast, Fort Wallace, Kas., to take effect on the 5th proximo (S. O. 42, Feb. 25, D. M.).

Lieut. Rosencrantz.—The following letter, received by the Colonel of this regiment from the Colonel Commanding the Royal Swedish Horse Guards, is published to the regiment as an additional tribute to the memory of our late brother officer, Lieutenant Fredrik Rosencrantz:

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JANUARY 22, 1880.

To Col. G. Pennypacker, Comdg. 16th Regt. Inf., U. S. A., Etc.:

SIR: In the name of the Regiment of Royal Swedish Horse Guards, which I have the honor of commanding, and on the part of the friends and former fellow officers of Fredrik Rosencrantz, I beg leave to acknowledge your courtesy in forwarding the intelligence of that lamented officer's decease at Fort Riley, on the 7th of December last. At the same time as we deeply deplore the loss suffered by all the friends of Fredrik Rosencrantz, we take this opportunity of expressing our feelings of gratitude for the kind and most hospitable way in which the United States' gallant officers and Army received our deceased countryman, the friendship and courtesy shown him during life, and the honor done him after his death. Sir, the General Orders in which you have been pleased to record the services, personal character, and general career of Fredrik Rosencrantz, have been read by us with feelings of the liveliest gratification. We beg to thank you, sir, for every word of those General Orders. They are dictated from the heart of a brave living soldier, in honor of another brave soldier whose heart has ceased to beat. I will only add, that we propose immediately executing and forwarding a small tablet, to be placed on Fredrik Rosencrantz's grave in the far off country. You will greatly oblige me by permitting this act of friendly piety to be accomplished. I beg you, sir, to express to the officers of your regiment, on behalf of the Royal Swedish Horse Guards, the sentiments of pleasure and gratitude I have attempted to describe, and remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

E. VON FACKENBERG, Colonel,

Commanding the Royal Swedish Horse Guards.

Attest: BARON RIDDERSDALFE, Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

By order of Colonel Pennypacker: W. V. RICHARDS, 1st Lieut. 16th Inf., Adj. (Circular No. 1, Hdqrs 16th Inf., Fort Riley, Kansas, Feb. 21, 1880.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D. Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

The Dress Drill and Social Ball given at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on Feb. 12, by Co. B, 18th Inf., was quite a successful affair, both as to dancing and supper. We beg to acknowledge the invitation courteously extended to us, and regret that our engagements, to say nothing of the distance, precluded attendance.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd, two months (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.).

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, Co. T.; C. G. G. H. Fort Dodge, Kas.

* Use Expedition.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. H. Bradford and 2d Lieut. A. McC. Ogle, members, G. C.-M. Fort Lewis, Colo., March 10 (S. O. 43, Feb. 25, D. M.).

Mounted Company G.—We take great pleasure in publishing the tribute to the excellent qualities of this command, which follows:

HEADQUARTERS FORT WINGATE COLUMN.
IN THE FIELD NEAR FARMINGTON, N. M., Feb. 1, 1880.
To the Comdg. Officer 19th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:

Sir: In breaking up the New Mexico Column, which was completed yesterday, it gives me pleasure to state through you, as Regimental Commander, that the soldierly qualities displayed by the Mounted Company, G, of your regiment, lately serving in this vicinity under my command, in the performance of duty, and in enduring severity of the climate pending arrival of winter equipment, were very commendable. I regard Captain J. H. Bradford, 19th Infantry, one of the best soldiers I have ever commanded.

Very respectfully, etc.,
Geo. P. BUELL,
Colonel 15th Infantry, Commanding.

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

A Board of Medical Officers—to consist of Surg. Basil Norris, Surg. J. J. Woodward, and Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor—will convene in Washington at the call of the senior officer, for the examination of 2d Lt. Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf. The Board will make a thorough examination of the physical condition of Lt. Tilton, and forward a full report thereof to the W. D. (S. O., March 3, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. N. Coe, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 1 (S. O. 41, Feb. 2, D. T.)

Rejoin.—Capt. John C. Bates and 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman will rejoin their proper station (S. O., March 3, W. D.)

Gen. Sykes.—The civil authorities of Brownsville, Texas, have adopted resolutions indicative of their respect for the memory of the late General Sykes, and of their admiration of his character as a soldier and a gentleman. The members of the City Council and County Court attended the funeral ceremonies in a body.

Gen. Sykes's Last Will.—The New York Times, of March 3d, says:

The late Major-Gen. George Sykes, United States Army, Colonel of the 30th Infantry, made and executed his will disposing of his estate at Fort Brown, Texas, on Nov. 4, 1879, and the document was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in this city. The will is throughout in the handwriting of Gen. Sykes, and is drawn in 10 paragraphs. It opens with this declaration: "Being, so far as I know, perfectly sound in mind, if not in body, and reflecting upon the uncertainty of life, I make this will, to be faithfully and religiously observed by my Executor." He first provides that the money realized from his life insurance policies shall be divided into three equal parts, one part thereof to be paid to each of his sons, George and Macrae Sykes, and the remaining third part to be equally divided between his daughter, Anna M. Sykes, and her mother, Mrs. Emily V. Sykes. His real and personal property, except as otherwise directed, is to be sold, and the money value thereof is to be divided so as to give three-eighths to each of his sons and one-fourth to his daughter, Anna M. Sykes, this distribution being made in the sons' favor because of a legacy left to their sister by her grandmother's will, "in which the boys had no share." The testator then gives to Mrs. Emily V. Sykes, if she survives him, \$3,000, of which \$2,350 shall be drawn equally from the sons' portions, and \$750 from the daughter's share in the general estate. To this bequest he adds this explanatory clause: "By our legal separation, (divorce), Jan. 19, 1876, her claim on my estate ends." To his son George, the General gives all his personal property: "My infantry sword, 'Yellow Jack,' watch and seal, gold sleeve buttons, monogram G. S., gold watch-key, my commissions as Colonel of the 30th Infantry and Major-General, United States Army; should his brother Macrae survive him they will descend to him. To my son Macrae I bequeath my old light artillery sword that I wore through the war of the Rebellion, my commission as Major-General of Volunteers, and any others he may want not given already to his brother George, together with my painting-case, with pictures of 'war horses' and 'Dash,' the family tree, my Army badge, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, (Maltese cross)." The document then divides the property of the estate given to "the boys" in trust, and in case Col. Bates should die before the provisions of the will are carried out, then an additional sum of \$3,000 is to be given to Mrs. Sykes, "if she survive him; and this whether she bears the name of Sykes or not." In case of the death of his sons, George and Macrae, then the remainder of the estate is to go to the testator's sisters, Anna M. Sykes and Agnes White, the former to take three-fourths and the latter one-fourth. The 30-acre tract of land belonging to the testator in the McKenzie "addition" to the city of St. Louis shall not be divided or sold at least until his son Macrae attains his majority, and a similar piece of property in St. Paul, Minn., and the decedent's house and lot in this city are to be similarly held intact, with a view to their future appreciation in value. He finally appoints his friend Col. Bates as Executor, without bonds, witnesses to the execution of the will appear to have been T. W. Lord and John P. Rodman, United States Army.

To the will is attached the following:

Fort Brown, Texas, Dec. 8, 1879.
(Codicil.)

If it is clearly shown that Mrs. E. V. Sykes has again given herself up to drinking spirituous liquors, the bequests made her in items three and eight of my will are revoked, and will revert to my sons George and Macrae Sykes; and if under this state of affairs my daughter Anna refuses to leave her mother and go to her aunt Gevin Robinson, or to some member of her father's family who will tenderly care for her, then the bequests made her in my will are revoked, except that coming from the Life Assurance Society specified in item one.

21st INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and C, E, F, H, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B, Fort Harvey, Or.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Change of Station.—Cos. C and F will exchange stations by marching, as soon as the weather and condition of roads permit. Co. F will commence the movement, and on arrival at Vancouver Bks, Co. C will be put en route to Fort Klamath (S. O. 21, Feb. 9, D. C.)

G. C.-M.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Vancouver Bks, W. T., March 2, 1880, for the trial of Capt. Thomas F. Riley, 21st Inf. The following officers are the detail for the court: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Elihu L. Bailey, Surg., Medical Director; Major James P. Canby, Paymaster; Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S.; Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf.; Capt. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art.; Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., A. D. C., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 23, Feb. 12, D. C.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergeant George B. Landers and Private John H. Watson, Co. F, were ordered to return to their station, Fort Klamath, Ore., Feb. 24 (S. O. 22, Feb. 20, M. D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—Private William L. Whiting, Co. G, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept., as telegraph operator and repair-man (S. O. 21, Feb. 9, D. C.)

Certificate of Merit.—The President has bestowed a "certificate of merit" upon Sergeant William Garvan, Co. I, for distinguished gallantry at the Clearwater fight in 1877.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D, F, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort Mc. Kaveit, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, Post of San Antonio, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Mott Hooton, 2d Lieut. E. W. Casey, and P. D. Jones, members, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., March 1 (S. O. 41, Feb. 25, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, I, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

The Adjutant, Sergeant Major, and Clerks of the Hdqrs 23d Inf., with the regimental books, papers, etc., having arrived Feb. 14, in compliance with par. 2, S. O. 24, Dept. of Missouri, from the Cantonment on the N. F. of the Canadian River, the undersigned hereby assumes command of his regiment. **GRANVILLE O. HALLER, Col. 23d Inf.,** Commanding Regiment (Orders No. 2, Hdqrs 23d Inf., Fort Supply, I. T., Feb. 14, 1880.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, fifteen days (S. O., March 1, W. D.)

Field Service.—The C. O. of Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., was ordered, Feb. 26, to send Co. I (mounted), fully equipped for field service and rationed for thirty days, to Caldwell, Kas., and there go into camp with the other company from the Cantonment (S. O. 49, Feb. 26, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, Capt. James N. Morgan (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett, after the preparation of a certain paper, which he has indicated, will stand relieved from his present special service, and rejoin his proper station—from there forwarding certain other papers, on their completion (S. O. 37, Feb. 20, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Privates Thomas Hall and William Douglas, having re-enlisted, the former is assigned to the Band, and the latter to Co. E. Private James Robinson is assigned to the 24th Inf. The regimental commander will assign him to a company on his arrival at Fort Duncan, Tex. The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will grant a furlough, for one month, to Private William Douglas, Co. E (S. O. 41, Feb. 25, D. T.)

M. W. Saxton.—The Senate Military Committee present at their report upon the case of M. W. Saxton, late 1st Lieut., 24th Inf., who asks to be reinstated, a letter from Judge-Advocate-General Drum, reviewing the proceedings of the court which convicted him, and adding: "The accused has four times been convicted by General Court-martial of offenses of greater or less gravity—the last three under charges of dishonorable conduct. A report upon his most recent trial, at which he was convicted of fraudulent acts and sentenced to dismissal, was submitted by this bureau on the 20th of the present month, and is now under consideration by the Executive. The circumstances then established in evidence were so gravely compromising as to preclude any favorable recommendation from this bureau in behalf of the accused, and nothing in the case now under review presents itself which tends to shake the confidence of this bureau in the justness of the views then held."

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 28, 1880.

1st Lieutenant Abram G. Verplanck, 9d Artillery—Dismissed February 23, 1880.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., on certain ordnance at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 23, Feb. 12, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Inf., at the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., on certain ordnance property (S. O. 44, Feb. 27, D. M.)

Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., on certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipment, and recruiting post, on hand at the Cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 87½ South Sharp street, Baltimore, Md. (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

General Court-Martial.—At Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13. Detail: Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; three officers of the Pay Dept.; four of the 4th Art., and Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.

At Bonita, Cal., Feb. 26. Detail: Major D. Bache, Surg., and five officers of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Lewis, Colo., March 10. Detail: Two officers of the 19th Inf., and four of the 15th Inf.

At Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., March 2, for the trial of Capt. T. F. Riley, 21st Inf. For officers detailed see 21st Inf.

At Fort Clark, Tex., March 1. Detail: Three officers of the 8th Cav.; three of the 22d Inf.; Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. N. Wolf, 2d Art.

Army Promotions Confirmed by the Senate, March 3.—Lieut.-Col. Elwell S. Otis, to be colonel 30th Regiment of Infantry; Major A. J. Dallas, to be lieutenant-colonel 23d Infantry; Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., to be major 23d Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. C. Ward, to be captain 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. F. M. Gibson, to be captain 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. F. E. Pierce, to be captain 1st Infantry.

New Small Arm Sights.—Master Machinist Bandel will visit Fort Yuma, Cal., Whipple Barracks, Fort Verde, and Fort McDowell, A. T., to affix new rear and front sights to arms in the hands of the troops at these posts, numbered above 50,000. Armorer Buschmeier will visit Forts Lowell, Grant, Bowie, Mojave, and Apache, Camps John A. Rucker, Thomas, and Huchuca, A. T., and San Diego Barracks, Cal., for the same purpose (S. O. 22, Feb. 20, M. D. P.)

Par. 2, S. O. 22, c. s., in these Hdqrs., is so far amended as to exclude the posts of Fort Mojave and San Diego Barracks from those ordered to be visited by Armorer Buschmeier (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, M. D. P.)

A Military Highway.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals has agreed to report favorably Mr. Upson's bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to the town of Laredo, 160 miles, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highway from the United States military headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, to the Mexican border. The bill was reported with amendments, June 28, and re-committed. The road is to be completed in two years, and the company are to be obliged to do all manner of telegraphing and railroad service for the Government at reasonable rates, giving it the preference of service. An officer of engineers is to be detailed by the Secretary of War to designate points for the erection of depots where Government supplies are to be delivered, and to report upon the road, as each ten miles are completed, preparatory to the issue to the railroad of bonds guaranteed by the Government, to the amount of \$15,000 a mile. In their report upon the bill, the Committee say: "If this road was constructed, at least one-half of the military force could be kept at San Antonio, and, in case of trouble breaking out upon the Mexican border, this reserve

could be expeditiously taken to the scene of disturbance, and become more effective than at present in their scattered condition. This alone would, as your committee believe, reduce the expense of that Army more than a quarter of a million of dollars annually. Speedy railway communication to the Rio Grande would operate as a constant menace to the Mexican raiders, and gradually put an end to their depredations. It would attract stock-growers and actual settlers in large numbers to that region of country, and under the civilizing influence of permanent homes and family associations, it would not be many years before this vast country would become as peaceful as our Canadian border. A better understanding between the people of Mexico and of the United States—a reciprocity of feeling and community of interests which would so soon spring up through the means of trade, commerce, and an interchange of products—would very soon place a quietus upon constant border warfare on the Rio Grande. Our military posts would be turned into warehouses, and instead of supporting a standing army there at a cost of \$4,000,000 a year, the custom-houses would yield a good return on our imports.

Winter at Fort Keogh.—The garrisons at Fort Brown and Key West, who take care to keep out of the hot sun, may like to know how it seems with the thermometer at 55 deg. below zero, on the Yellowstone. A letter from Fort Keogh, of Jan. 19, to the New York Times gives some interesting details of garrison life there, from which we condense the following: "With the thermometer indicating, as it did for several weeks recently, anything from 25 deg. to 55 deg. below zero, a foot of snow on the ground, no Eastern mails received for 20 days at a time, and the rivers bridged over with ice which bids fair to last until March, it may be imagined that Army life on this remote frontier presents at this period many points of contrast with garrison duty in the east. The architecture of the buildings here is far superior to that of the average Southern village residence, the quarters are all painted and, in the early evening, when the houses are lighted, the resemblance to a village is complete. In fact, there is the population of a fairly-sized village, and if a separate house were provided for every six or eight persons we should have a large settlement. Fort Keogh, with its 10 companies of the 5th Infantry and four companies of the 2d Cavalry, comprises the largest military command at any single post in the United States, and, of course, the experience of its officers and soldiers embodies all the leading characteristics of frontier garrison life. The summers are very hot, and the winters are very cold. Relaxation are still very faint. Fortunately, owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere, the warmth which is in the ascendancy during five months of the year is seldom oppressive, and, for the same reason, the cold of winter is rarely severely felt. Last July and August the mercury averaged 87 deg. at 9 in the morning, reaching something over 100 deg. during the day, and yet out-door exercise was not nearly so uncomfortable as it would have been in the East under even lower conditions of calorific. In corresponding manner one can bear exposure here with impunity to a degree of cold which, in the East, would be unendurable. When the mercury is not lower than 8 deg. or 10 deg. below zero on very special precautions are deemed necessary for self-protection. Below that point, however, unlimited wraps are available. The guard details are carefully clad in buffalo-robe overcoats and fur hats and gloves, and on a few particularly cold nights it has been found necessary to take the sentries off from all the posts except 'number one' at the guard-house. But people never know how much they can endure until their capacity is tested. When, about the middle of December, the mercury fell to 33 deg. below zero everybody bundled himself up as warmly as possible and went about his business as usual. The end, however, was not yet. The temperature kept falling, until people forgot their growing discomfort in their astonishment. Forty degrees below was reached, and ordinary thermometers were no longer of use. One of the assistant surgeons of the post, a native of a Southern State, described to me how he had gratified a long-felt desire by carrying to his quarters a vial of mercury which he placed in an exposed position in view from his sitting room, and watched it gradually congeal until it was all frozen hard. Then came a sudden drop, and on the day before Christmas the spirit thermometer at the post hospital indicated 55 deg. below zero, at which point the liquid withdrew into the bulb and refused to reveal what lower depths of frigidity we were experiencing. The air was as keen as a sword-edge. A few moments of exposure sufficed to produce on nose or cheek or forehead the tell-tale spot of ghastly whiteness indicative of freezing, necessitating speedy washing with snow in order to restore the circulation. As fate would have it, the more perfect and better registered thermometer belonging to the Signal Office at the post, which would have given us the desired information, had been broken a short time previously. It is believed that the cold was three or four degrees lower than the lowest indication I have mentioned, but it will never be positively known whether it did not descend as far as 60 deg. below zero, which is lower than the average temperature experienced by Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions, and is very nearly the estimated temperature of planetary space. But that was the culmination of the cold, and in less than 24 hours the mercury had resumed its functions in the tube.

"When the command came in about the end of August from its two months' reconnaissance in the Milk River region the men were speedily put at work completing and repairing the post. A set of officers' quarters, which had been destroyed by fire in December, 1878, was rebuilt on a more substantial scale, as was also a barrack building which had been suddenly swept out of existence by a typhoon last summer, only two hours, providentially, before the company that occupied it came in from the campaign. An extensive system of water works was pushed forward earnestly, and Gen. Miles, who has a decided bent toward topographical development, had working parties out in all directions opening new roads the advantage of which will doubtless be manifest next summer. One day last summer I saw a cavalry company turn out for drill with a total strength of five men—but that was at a time when work was slack.

"In the treeless region walking is not estimated among the pleasurable recreations. The country is either too flat or too precipitous to make pedestrianism attractive. As a consequence, everybody has a horse, and nearly everybody has a pair of horses and a carriage. No visitor here will probably ever quite recover from the surprise occasioned, after the dreary river journey, by the spectacle of the long string of handsome equipages of every description which files down to the landing on the approach of a steamboat bearing expected guests. In the pleasant autumn afternoons this procession is seen daily winding about the roads, converging from every direction at Fort Keogh, which thus distantly resembles ancient Rome, in being the focus of the world's highways. Horseback parties also are of frequent occurrence, and nearly all the neighboring 'buttes' and 'coulees' have been scaled and explored by the adventurous horsemen and horsewomen of the garrison. Now, however, runners have supplanted wheels and saddles, and the air is resonant through the day with the silvery jingle of sleigh-bells. Hunting on a large scale has been a favorite pastime this season. Late in the fall Gen. Miles and a party of six officers spent a week in the

Rosebud Valley, about 50 miles from here, and brought in with them in wagons 17 buffaloes, 6 elk, 1 mountain sheep, 2 antelopes, 61 deer, 5 ducks, 74 prairie chickens, and 2 sage hens. During the cold spell in December the post was literally threatened with invasion by a herd of several thousand buffaloes, which have wintered about 20 miles from here, and whose numbers do not seem to have greatly diminished, notwithstanding they have broken up into several smaller bands under the steady onslaughts of hunters from the post and citizens of Miles City in quest of hides. A man working at the quartermaster's hay-stack one morning recently, found himself surrounded by antelopes, who were apparently as much astonished at the rencontre as himself. Chickens are tolerably numerous, and venison sells at 6 cents per pound. The companies have had hunting parties out at intervals all winter, and their tables have been well supplied with game.

"The intellectual cravings of the command are likewise well cared for. The Post Treasurer, Lieut. Roe, of the 2d Cavalry, has charge of a judiciously selected library to which the enlisted men have constant access. They are also provided with a comfortable reading room, where they are supplied regularly with all the leading newspapers and magazines. Twenty-one newspapers are subscribed for, the New York Times being among the favorites on the list of dailies. The professional esprit of the soldiers is further sustained by a flourishing 'post' of the Grand Army of the Republic, named after the gallant Myles W. Keogh, of the 7th Cavalry, who fell in the Custer massacre, and after whom this fort is named. They also have a temperance lodge, which the officers encourage by their outside example. Public recreation is afforded by a handsome club room belonging to the post trader, where the officers meet sociably to while away their leisure hours with cards or billiards, a separate apartment, with similar accommodations, being provided for the enlisted men. Out-door walking being out of the question for the ladies, hygienic and other considerations induce much dancing, and a handsome ball room is the scene of a weekly hop, with balls and Germans at reasonable intervals. Preparations are perfecting for a series of dramatic entertainments to be given by the officers and ladies of the post, who are reputed to embody in their number a considerable amount of histrionic talent. The theatre is well appointed, and the scenery far from inferior. Add to the list I have thus briefly sketched, card parties and entertainments on a large scale at the officers' residences, and it will be seen that garrison life among the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains is not wholly destitute of social amenities."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A despatch from Washington reports that Douglass, one of the Utes recently delivered up, has been taken to the Military Prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to be kept until the cases of the prisoners are decided. The two other prisoners—Jim Johnson and Thomas—together with Gen. Adams, and those of the Utes who went from here to secure the delivery of the prisoners, are en route for Washington. Secretary Schurz says that some of the Ute prisoners will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Pope has issued an order stationing two companies at Coffeyville, in Montgomery county, Kansas, and two at Caldwell, Sumner county. Companies of men have been formed at Wyandotte and Wichita for the purpose of invading the Territory, in violation of treaties with the Indians and in disregard of the President's order issued a short time ago. Gen. Pope thinks the troops designated will be enough to prevent the invasion of the Territory, but if not, others will immediately follow. Of the present detachment, two companies are taken from Fort Sill and two from Fort Riley.

Secretary Schurz has had a conference with Chief Ouray, the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, at which the Indians, it is reported, virtually agreed to cede their reservation.

A despatch for Santa Fe reports that "there has been no fight in the San Andreas Mountains, and Rucker has engaged in no fight with the Indians since the 30th ult." The same authority also confirms that the Indians have scattered into various small parties and are committing depredations in several places.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

On Monday, March 1, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. No. 1139) "for the relief of Fitz John Porter, late Major-General of the U. S. Vols. and Colonel of the Army." Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, opened the debate upon the amendment offered by him and already published. It authorizes the re-appointment of Porter with the rank of colonel, to date from his dismissal in 1863, with the pay and emoluments of that rank until the President shall see fit to retire him, which the second section of the bill authorizes him to do. Mr. Randolph briefly sketched Gen. Porter's career, and that of the 5th Army Corps, which occupied "a position of special honor" under his command in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

Tracing the history of Porter's persistent appeals for a review of his case, "his one cry, ever repeated to be heard," Mr. Randolph came to the appointment of the board detailed by the President, consisting of Major-General J. M. Schofield, Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, and Colonel G. W. Getty.

"There was," he said, "but one voice concerning their special fitness for the duty assigned them. In all the Army, with its large number of faithful, intelligent, distinguished men, I do not know where three officers of superior integrity, intelligence, and professional honor could have been selected. General Schofield, whose name became distinguished during the period of our civil war, and as military governor of Virginia thereafter, also held the position of Secretary of War, and is now intrusted with the command at West Point and superintendence of those who are to become the chief officers in the Army, was first upon this board, and presided over it. General Terry, well known before he joined the Army, in the profession of the law; carrying with him into his new profession, as was conspicuously shown during the proceedings in this court, his legal knowledge and training, as well as his accomplishments as a soldier, was the second member of the board. General Getty, brave, in-

telligent, and sensitive concerning the honor of the profession, of which he is a conspicuous member, now commanding at Fortress Monroe, and in charge of the military school at that point, was the third member.

"It has always seemed to me that the constitution of the board was a singularly fortunate one regarding the public service and its honor."

The facts in the case were then reviewed by Mr. Randolph to show that the proceedings of the original Court-martial were "crowded with errors." As to the impossibility of reviewing the proceedings of a Court-martial, the speaker argued at some length, saying, in the course of his remarks on this head:

"Who constitute the members of a Court-martial? Impartial men, selected from a large number? No. They must be the peers in rank, at least, when practicable, of the accused; sometimes of under rank, yet just in the atmosphere of promotion, so to speak; frequently men whose judgments have been warped by the jealousies peculiar to the military service; often composed of officers whose own conduct may have been incidentally under review, as was the fact with members of Porter's Court-martial; occasionally—not often, I trust—of officers who have had, for the time, to put off the judicial ermine, take the stand of a witness, and thereafter resume judicial functions, as was the case in Porter's trial.

"Whatever opinion may be held by members of this body touching the constitution of the Schofield board, the fact remains that the President carefully considered the propriety of re-examining Porter's case before he ordered the board; that it was constituted; that its members were men of the highest position, intelligence, and integrity; that their deliberations were long, full, patient, and exhaustive; that they heard every witness summoned before them by either the petitioner or by the Government; and that every witness save one, summoned on either side, promptly appeared and fully answered. That one witness was General Pope—Porter's first accuser!" (The italics we give as we find them in the official report of the speech.)

The cases of Major Armes, Surg.-Gen. Hammond, Capt. Thos. B. Hunt, and Lieut. E. R. Clark were referred to as precedents in answer to the argument that no compensation should be given to a person dismissed from the Service. Returning to a discussion of the merits of the case, Mr. Randolph discussed further the evidence before the Schofield board, and said:

Mr. President, we shall show, if it becomes necessary in this debate, that Porter not only did know of the force from which he did not retreat, but that knowledge was largely had from General McDowell, who swore on Porter's trial that he had no knowledge of the force that made up the enemy, yet it was on record that hour in the War Department in his own report a month earlier that he had.

Mr. Conkling—Had what?

Mr. Randolph—I say that General McDowell swore on Porter's trial that he had no knowledge of the force in front of him, that is as to whether it was Longstreet's or Jackson's or either. That is his testimony before the Court-martial that convicted Porter; and yet there is on file in the War Department, or ought to be—God only knows what there is there—a report from General McDowell himself, dated a month earlier, showing that he actually knew of these forces which on the Court-martial he swore he knew nothing about. . . . That report of McDowell is dated in November, 1862, and the trial took place in December, 1863, according to my recollection. . . . It is a singular fact, Mr. President, that every despatch that could be distorted to General Porter's prejudice was easily found by the prosecution, and quickly presented by certain witnesses. Other, and to Porter, vital despatches, many in number, the receipt of which is acknowledged by Porter's superior officers, have, with an exception or two, never been produced, though they have been urgently demanded.

One despatch, held by McDowell for seventeen years, and produced before the recent board, would alone have relieved General Porter of the most serious charge against him, that of receiving and disobeying the "4.30" order. Who shall measure the wrong this single omission occasioned?

I venture to assert before this body that if that despatch had been produced before the Court-martial which convicted Porter of the most serious charge against him, that of disobeying the 4.30 order of August 29, 1862, it would not have been possible for the Court-martial to have convicted him, because that despatch which McDowell now brings in after these seventeen years is dated at six o'clock, and throughout all of it there is the most substantial evidence that Porter could not have been in receipt of the 4.30 order at the time of the writing of the six o'clock despatch, and so the board of review declare saying, that the terms of this despatch from Porter to McDowell "utterly forbid the supposition that at that time Porter had received the 4.30 order."

The order was dated at "4.30 p. m." of the 29th of August. It was given to General Pope's aid ten or fifteen minutes thereafter. It was carried by him to General Porter by what is now established as a most circuitous route, and it has been shown that he lost his way in endeavoring to reach Porter, and instead of delivering the vital order about five o'clock in the afternoon, as he once testified he had done, that he did not deliver the order until sundown of that day. The testimony upon this point cannot be read by any unprejudiced person without being convinced of the perjury of the witness and of the injustice done General Porter. I speak of this regretfully because the witness has recently died. I only say that the witness who swore before the Court-martial that he delivered this order at five o'clock or thereabouts in the afternoon, is shown not to have done so. Two officers of the United States Army now in the service were before the board of review, and one of them at least testified clearly that the witness stated to him after the war was over that he had not delivered the vital order until "near dark." These, sir, are not mere assertions of mine.

The evidence touching all these points will be found in the volumes before us. . . . I shall be pardoned, sir, for saying to the Senate that to me this has been a case of peculiar personal interest.

Although I had no acquaintance with General Porter when he was charged, tried, and condemned, I formed my opinions at that time through a careful reading of the proceedings. During most of the years that have intervened since his condemnation I have been his immediate neighbor and personal friend. Thus I have seen his daily life. Necessarily an observer of his acts, participant in conversations, with free and unrestricted recourse to his very large correspondence, I say to the Senate that under no temptations, cruel and many as they have been, have I ever heard an expression from him, read a line from or to him, that would not have borne the criticism of the most patriotic man in the land. Through years I have been the daily witness of his patient endurance, and though he has borne himself, as only brave men can, with outward show of composure, I have often felt that it would have been infinitely more merciful had that brave and suffering soldier been shot to death on the day of his condemnation. Better this quick, though cruel fate, than have lived to encounter the desertion of timid friends, the taunts of cowards, the opprobrium of time-servers, and the dilatory justice of his Government.

But justice, though slow, has proved sure; the vindication of General Porter, in the full light of all the facts, has been rendered by a board of United States officers and gentlemen skilled in the art of war, and competent to pass judgment. It remains for us to complete the reparation so long withheld.

SENATOR LOGAN'S SPEECH.

The next day Mr. Logan, of Illinois, addressed the Senate in opposition to the relief bill, and said: "The only way that General Porter could be restored to the Army was by Executive pardon. There was no precedent, though the Senator from New Jersey had spoken of precedents for such restoration as the bill contemplated, except after pardon. The prohibition to hold offices must be removed by Presidential pardon. Congress had nothing to do with it. Mr. Logan stood upon the proposition that the sentence of a court-martial was as decisive as that of the Supreme Court. Though not mentioned in the third article of the Constitution, it was a court growing out of the powers conferred on the different branches of the Government by the Constitution, just as Territorial courts grow out of them. Though Territorial Courts are not recognized in the Constitution, they are competent courts, and so are courts-martial. There is a common law of war as well as of peace, growing out of the accumulated experiences and necessities of war and of peace respectively. Courts-martial exercise no arbitrary authority. They proceed on principles sanctioned by statutory and common law. Their action, when properly taken and approved by competent authority, is final, and cannot be annulled. The court-martial that sentenced Porter, continued Mr. Logan, could not be charged with being prejudiced, or to be made up of the enemies of Porter, as was insinuated by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Randolph]. It was composed of as upright, able and unprejudiced men as any court that ever was called. Nor was it called by Porter's accuser, as Mr. Randolph had alleged. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the order convening the court, and the findings and sentence of the court. It would be seen, he said, that the court being properly constituted and conducted, no exception could be taken to it. It was made up of men of great distinction, whose names had been read. General Porter was defended by Reverdy Johnson, one of the ablest lawyers of his time. No man was ever tried by a higher court, and now Congress was asked to set aside the verdict of such a court, restore to the Army the man they convicted and pay him about \$60,000. The request should be most carefully examined. An unsworn board of three officers, without authority of law, power to send for or swear witnesses, or jurisdiction in the case, had recommended the measure. He thought such a recommendation not worthy to weigh against the sentence of the nine eminent men, having proper jurisdiction, who carefully examined and passed upon the case. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the proceedings of the Board of Review, and continued by saying that it was very clear that the board was not convened for the purpose that the members concluded it was convened for. It was called to report the facts in the case to the President, not to recommend the annulment of the court-martial's sentence. As the sentence had been executed, there was no power competent to review or reverse it. He cited opinions to the same effect. "A decision made and approved under one President is not liable to be reviewed and annulled by another President." Attorney-General Wirt said: "If a court-martial decision, made under President Monroe, eight years before, could be set aside, there was no reason why one made in Washington's time could not be set aside." Attorney-General Nelson said: "I know of no revisory power by which that sentence can be rescinded, annulled or modified." Mr. Logan said he would support these opinions by decisions of the Supreme Court."

On Wednesday, March 3d, Senator Logan continued his speech, and challenged Mr. Randolph to produce proof of the charge made in his recent speech, that General McDowell had, before the court-martial, reported to the War Department his knowledge of the force in front of Porter, though on the court-martial he swore that he did not know it. He went on to say that he had both the report and evidence, and not a scintilla of testimony could be found to show their disagreement. He read from the printed records of the War Department containing General McDowell's report to Pope, in which he states that he was informed by Buford that 17 regiments, 1 battery, and 500 cavalry were passing along the Centreville road. These were the exact numbers stated on the trial. The Senator from New Jersey had attempted to make out that McDowell swore falsely, because he said he had no knowledge of

the force coming through Thoroughfare Gap, some miles away, while the whole evidence shows that Longstreet's corps took the Centreville road. There was no discrepancy whatever. He called on the Senator from New Jersey to produce a certified copy of any dispatch contradicting this assertion, if he could. If this case was to go before the country on false and manufactured statements, he wished to find it out. He had said this much in justification of General McDowell, an honorable and high-minded gentleman. He gave notice that if it became necessary for him to go into an argument on the evidence in this case, he would endeavor to show that Porter did fail to carry out orders that he would have obeyed if coming from General McClellan or some such officer. He then resumed his argument, citing decisions to prove that there could be no review of the findings of the court-martial. In the course of his argument he said that Porter was ostensibly seeking the removal of a stain on his honor. But when he asks that he sticks his hand behind him and says, "\$60,000 will correct it better than merely a restoration of my honor." The only way, continued Mr. Logan, in which Porter could be relieved was by Executive pardon. He had been told, however, that the President had never been asked to pardon him. It was true a pardon did not carry with it \$60,000.

On Thursday Mr. Logan resumed his argument, reviewing the evidence to show the justice of the sentence passed upon Porter. He said, in the course of his remarks, that he did not claim to be a great commander, but he had marched men through woods in the darkest nights, and so could any man who did not want an excuse to shirk. Porter concluded to call a council of war. Councils of war never fight; and if they never fight they never march in a dark night. He related a story about the 13 generals composing the council of war before Vicksburg to advise Gen. Grant. Only two of the thirteen favored fighting. Grant pulled an order out of his pocket and said: "Gentlemen, you will execute that order." What was the order? It was to move on and assault the lines at 4 in the morning. [Applause in the galleries.] That was the action of a man who wanted to fight, and the fall of Vicksburg followed it. But Porter did not want to fight, and would not fight under Pope.

"If the order had been issued by McClellan, probably Porter would not have found the night so dark. It was not issued by his chief—the man he admired—but by a man for whom he had contempt, and for that reason he determined that that man should be baffled if he could do it and escape the clutches of the law. Porter's principal occupation was writing letters of discouragement, and preparing to retreat when he should have been preparing to fight. It is true," said Mr. Logan, "that Porter was not needed on the morning of the 28th, but he could not know beforehand that he would not be. The fact is that he disobeyed positive orders, and the Court-martial could not fail to find to that effect."

"No general officer," said Mr. Logan, "ever spoke of his commanding officer in such disrespectful terms as this man had from the time he first put pen to paper up to the very last day and after the battle of the 30th of August. It is criticism and sport-making all through. Had I been commanding that army there would have been no General Fitz John Porter knocking at the portals of Congress to-day. No general should inquire the number of men ahead of him before obeying orders." Mr. Logan then related a story of the battle of Corinth. Gen. Grant had given a certain order. The officer to whom it was addressed (Gen. Hurlburt) sent back word that if he correctly understood it and carried it out, he would sacrifice his whole force. Grant's laconic reply was: "I am glad you understand the order." [Applause.] The order was obeyed, and the battle was won, as the battle of the 31st of August could have been won if Porter had obeyed orders."

Mr. Logan's speech, which extended over three days, was listened to with great interest by the Senate, as well as by the officers of the Army and others present upon the floor, and in the galleries where the subject of his harsh criticisms occupied a seat.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE case of Maj. Reno still remains unsettled, and a despatch from Washington reports that an effort is being made to induce the President to modify the sentence of dismissal.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Vallejo Chronicle* reports that a bill is to be introduced requiring all Army and Navy officers to wear undress uniforms while staying in Washington.

LIEUT. T. DIX BOLLES, U. S. N., Secretary Navy United Aid Association, writes us that the Association has received forty-eight new members since January 6, and now numbers 143, paying over \$700 to a beneficiary. The death of Lieut. J. P. Wallis, which was officially announced March 1, occurred Feb. 23, when the Association had 117 members. On March 2 a draft for \$559.17 was mailed to his family, and the Pension Committee are now taking the necessary steps to obtain the pensions due his mother.

GEN. MELNIKOFF, the newly chosen military governor of St. Petersburg, has already paid the penalty of prominence by being shot at, at short range. The nihilist who did it, apparently a tipsy or idiotic youth, was captured—the General's clothing was cut, but no damage was done. The Czar is perhaps gratified that somebody else in St. Petersburg is thought good enough for a target besides himself.

THE Tucson *Citizen* says: "The court-martial at Fort Lowell has taken a short adjournment. The court is at present occupied with the consideration of the case of Captain Madden, charged with striking Lieut. Clarke. It is probable that the sitting will continue for a couple of weeks yet, as there are a number of enlisted men to be tried. The presence of so many officers at the Fort make seem quite like 'ye olden tyme.'"

GEN. O. O. HOWARD is in Washington on business connected with Freedmen's Bureau matters, which still remain to perplex those who had any connection with them. He is accompanied by Brevet Capt. Jos. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, A. D. C.

LIEUT. G. M. WELLES, U. S. M. C., returned from Europe on Tuesday, July 24, on steamer *Gallia*, of Cunard line, after an absence of eight months, during which he visited various parts of the continent.

DR. FRANK P. FOSTER, a physician of special scientific as well as literary attainments, and whose position in the faculty of New York is a high one, has assumed the editorship of the *New York Medical Journal*, a monthly periodical, published by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. Under his care the magazine has at once leaped to a place among the foremost medical publications of any country. It is remarkable not only for its original communications from distinguished physicians and surgeons, but also for its accurate and clearly digested reports of medical societies, its critical and analytical reviews of works within its range, and its editorial discussions. The improvement of the *Medical Journal* under Dr. Foster's care is so marked that it has become almost a new publication. It contains much more matter, and is edited with great ability and such judicious care that all its space is well occupied. Medical officers of the Army and Navy will find the *Medical Journal* to be now one of the most creditable professional periodicals the country has ever had.

GEN. BUTLER, President of the Soldiers' Home, reports that as the result of the decision giving to the inmates of the Home their arrears of pensions, instead of to the Home, those who received it "are coming back after one, two, three, and four months' absence, with their money entirely gone, almost universally squandered, broken down in health, with added disabilities, many of them only fit subjects for the hospital, to be cared for out of our funds, making an additional burden upon us." He reasonably asks "that if ever hereafter any gratuity is to be given to the soldiers so far as the National Home is concerned, it may not be in fact given to the gambling sharks and rumsellers who prey upon the soldier, and be in fact a gratuity to them, and not to the soldier himself, except to be a curse and not a blessing."

At the last meeting of the "Society of the Oldest Inhabitants" of Washington, General George D. Ramsay, of the Army, presented an interesting relic of Mount Vernon. It was an invitation sent to Mr. Andrew Ramsay and others of his family to dine at Mount Vernon, and is in the handwriting of Washington, as follows:

General and Mrs. Washington present their compliments to Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay, and Mr. Wm. Ramsay, and request the favor of their company to dine on Tuesday next, with the couple newly married.

MOUNT VERNON, 23d Feb., 1799.

An answer is requested.

Mr. Wm. Ramsay was the twin brother of Mr. Andrew Ramsay, who was the father of General George D. Ramsay. The couple newly married were Mr. George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, and his bride, who was Miss Molly Fitzhugh, and the mother of Mrs. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Custis was the son of Colonel John Parke Custis, who was the son of Mrs. Washington by her former husband, and who was the aide-de-camp of Washington during the revolution.

At their meeting of the Boston branch of the United States Naval Institute, on Feb. 28, a paper was read by the corresponding secretary entitled "The Capture of the Peruvian Monitor *Ram Huascar*, by the Chilean Squadron, off Moxilones de Bolivia, Oct. 8, 1879." This interesting paper was prepared by Lieuts. R. B. Ingersoll and T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., who are now serving on the Pacific Station.

A good deal of indignation appears to have been excited in France, by the sudden removal of General Henrici, from his post at the military school of St. Cyr, where he had commanded to the general satisfaction of his superiors for the last ten years. The present government appears to have found that the General was not sufficiently Republican.

GEN. SKOBIELEFF, the hero of Plevna, who is expected to command the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, is, according to the *London Times*, "a master of many languages, an ardent reader of newspapers, and an acute student of those movements in the development of the race which the politician may for a while direct, but which the soldier is finally called on to disentangle and determine. He is conscious of and venerates the power of the Press, to which, indeed, he owes no small debt, for it has prevailed on his behalf against the slanders and the machinations of a numerous and envious clique at the Russian court, who would have distinguished valor to be the exclusive prerogative of lofty birth, and argue that promotion should only come with age." Handsome, frank, generous, and simple in his habits, General Skobieleff is also a great favorite with the common soldiers, who, under such a leader, would willingly endure the greatest hardships.

VAN NOSTRAND'S "Engineering" for March is unusually interesting. Part first of an article on "The Panama Canal," by Capt. Bedford Price, of the British navy, appears in this number, and will excite much attention in the light of present events.

A second edition has been issued of the report made in April, 1878, by Major J. W. Powell, geologist in charge of the U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain, upon the lands of the Arid Region of the United States, with detailed accounts of the lands of Utah and maps. Accompanying Major Powell's report are several interesting reports upon the subject of irrigation, amongst which we

notice one upon the "Irrigable Lands of the Valley of the Sevier River," by Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the Corps of Engineers.

CAPT. NATHANIEL S. CONSTABLE, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, lately on duty as post quartermaster, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, died of consumption at Pierce City, Mo., on Sunday, Feb. 29. Capt. Constable entered the Service on the 15th of October, 1861, as 1st lieutenant of the 19th Missouri Volunteers, was discharged Sept. 29, 1862; appointed captain and A. Q. M. of volunteers Sept. 23, 1862; brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war; mustered out Aug. 4, 1865, and appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of the Regular Army Jan. 18, 1867. He is spoken of as a capable and efficient officer in his department.

ADMIRAL RICHARD CREZIER, K.T.S., of the Royal navy, died recently at the Isle of Wight. He was in his 77th year. He was grandson of Sir Richard Pearson, who in 1799 beat off an American squadron under Paul Jones, and who was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral Crezier entered the navy at ten years of age, and became admiral in 1870. He was made a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1824, when, as lieutenant of the *Lively*, Capt. William Elliott, he rendered contributory services in restoring Dom John to the throne of Portugal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* writing of Pastor Ayers's charge against General Fitz John Porter, characterizes the whole statement as an absolute and unqualified falsehood. He says: "The battle of Bull Run occurred Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. On the night of Aug. 27, General Porter was at Warrenton Junction, and on the night of Aug. 28 at Bristow Station. During the whole of these two nights General Porter was not absent from his camp. All the members of his staff are ready to testify to this fact under oath." Another correspondent states that on a former occasion Ayers told the same yarn about General McDowell, who he says he saw signalling the enemy with a pocket handkerchief. It is evident that Pastor Ayers is anxious to win the championship in lying.

AMONG the officers who boarded the Confederate steamer *Morgan*, which surrendered at the capture of Mobile, Ala., was a resident of Haverhill, Mass., who picked up from the deck a work on tactics with the name of the owner, a lieutenant, written on the fly-leaf. The owner, who is the publisher of the *Mobile Register*, has just been found, the book returned, and a copy of Father Ryan's poems sent back as a souvenir.

BAZAINE, according to a Paris newspaper, is cultivating a large farm in the environs of Madrid, and especially applying himself to the breeding of hogs of an improved American variety.

GENERAL L. P. GRAHAM has purchased a residence on I. street, Washington.

The ground for General Humphrey's new residence, corner of K and 15th streets, Washington, is broken. The building will be completed, we hear, early in the summer.

MARSHAL LEBEOUF, formerly Napoleon the Third's War Minister, having been urged to stand in the election for member of the Chamber of Deputies, replied that he proposed "to remain a soldier and nothing but a soldier."

EX-GOVERNOR REUBEN CHAPMAN, of Alabama, has purchased the United States barracks, at Huntsville, in that State, which cost the Government \$100,000, and offers to give them, with twenty-five acres of land attached, to the colored people of Alabama for an industrial school. Congress is asked to endow the school so that a department may be connected with it devoted to the culture of silk.

An exchange says that the soldiers at Camp Douglas, Idaho, have a pet yearling deer, named Gen. Custer, which, at dress parades, "marches proudly in front of the drum-major, with head erect and lofty steps, keeping excellent time to the music of the band."

A DESPATCH from Washington, of March 2d, to the *New York Times*, says: "Nearly the whole of to-day's executive session of the Senate was devoted to discussion in regard to the case of Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck, a nephew of Gen. Schenck, nominated to be Assistant Quartermaster and Captain in the Marine Corps. This nomination was reported adversely from the Committee on Naval Affairs a fortnight ago, and was to-day opposed by members of that committee and various other Senators on the grounds that the proposed promotion would "jump" Lieut. Schenck over the heads of some 30 or 35 senior officers, and that, although a meritorious officer, the Senate should reject his nomination as a means of putting a stop to the practice of disregarding seniority. On the other hand, it was argued that the President had in this instance judiciously exercised a lawful prerogative of selection, and that the Senate could not, without unjust discrimination, reject the nomination after confirming a number of similar promotions during the past few years, including that of Major Goodloe, of the same corps, a son-in-law of Senator Beck, who was promoted from a Lieutenancy to be Major and Paymaster. The roll-call on the question of confirming Lieut. Schenck's nomination resulted—yeas 24, nays 18; whereupon Senator McPherson, Chairman of the Naval Committee, changed his negative to an affirmative vote, and entered a motion to reconsider. The Senate adjourned, leaving the case suspended on this motion." The motion to reconsider was subsequently voted down, and the nomination confirmed.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTER, 4th U. S. Artillery, having been assigned to temporary duty at Governor's Island to enable him to prosecute his work on "Strategos," an ample oppor-

tunity will be afforded the many Army officers in this vicinity to perfect themselves in the interesting and instructive game. It is gratifying to the officers and to the Service in general to find the War Department so ready to further the object in view. Lieut. Totten has very greatly improved his game, as the result of his experience at West Point.

A GRAND review of the Mexican troops stationed in the City of Mexico was held March 1, in honor of Gens. Grant and Sheridan. Over 6,000 troops were in line.

THE remains of the Confederate dead who were buried with the Union prisoners in the old stockade of the Andersonville prison are to be removed and reinterred at Americus, Ga.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., says: Captain Arthur, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, has been visiting the torpedo station. It is understood that he has been instructed to purchase one or more torpedo boats for his government.

THE first regular meeting of the N. Y. State, U. S. Army and Navy Survivors of Andersonville Prison, was held at Clarendon Hall, N. Y. City, March 3. Forty-five ex-prisoners were present. James Walstead, W. T. Ackerson, G. H. Lawrence, J. N. Allen, and A. T. Decker were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual reunion in June next.

MISS HELEN HAYWOOD, a beautiful young lady of Louisville, Ky., and a relative of Capt. Cochrane of the Marine Corps, is one of the latest American victims to the fevers which are giving Italy such an unenviable reputation among tourists. She died at San Remo early in February, while travelling with her parents, who have since returned to this country broken-hearted at the loss of their only child.

LIEUT.-COL. JNO. L. BROOME, U. S. M. C., is in Brooklyn on a short leave from the Norfolk station.

THE Senate March 3 confirmed the nominations of 3d Lt. F. G. Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, as 2d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service.

DR. CHARLES SMART, of the Army, is looking scientifically into the well and cistern water of New Orleans, to ascertain what the people of that city drink. We fear the doctor is on the wrong scent.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE *Dakota Herald* of Feb. 28 says: "Capt. W. E. Dougherty and wife arrived from Fort Thompson last Saturday and have spent the week in Yankton.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES, an ophthalmic surgeon of Boston, gave a series of experiments before the House Naval Committee March 3, illustrating color blindness, which he asserted was found in four per cent. of males. He appeared in connection with a memorial signed by a large number of the leading scientific men of the country, in favor of a law of control in the Navy and merchant marine of color blindness by an international commission.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Feb. 19 gives these items of affairs there: Lieut. and Mrs. D. Cornman, 21st Inf., are spending the winter at Santa Barbara, Cal. Gen. Morrow's lecture, subject, "The Mexican War," has been postponed until next week. Several military convicts arrived yesterday from Camp Chelan, in charge of Capt. Wm. Falk, 2d Infantry.

LIEUT. H. T. STOCKTON, U. S. Navy, attended a levee at St. James Palace, London, on the 17th of February, in compliment to his presentation some years ago.

WILLIAM STEWART, who was plaintiff, in the recent suit against Capt. Bowen, of the 11th Inf., for damages, publishes a letter in the *Press and Dakotian*, in which he states that the suit was brought to an end by a compromise, by which Capt. Bowen paid all costs incurred by either side. The verdict or finding of the military Court-martial which first tried Stewart for alleged mutinous conduct, and which convicted him, was, he asserts, disapproved by Gen. Terry with a severe censure upon the court.

GEN. SCHOFIELD was chosen to reply to the toast of "The Army and Navy" at the De Lesseps' dinner of March 1, at Delmonico's, and performed his task with discretion, aptitude and to general satisfaction.

THE following officers were reported in New York city during the past week: Col. E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry; Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott, U. S. N.; Col. B. Du Barry, U. S. A.; Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A.; Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, U. S. N.; Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. A.; Lieut. James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

At the meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to be held at the Hall, No. 820 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 8, 1880, at 8 o'clock, a portrait of Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds (who fell on the field of Gettysburg), bequeathed to the Society by his brother, Rear-Admiral Reynolds, will be presented, and appropriate addresses delivered. The committee having the matter in charge are J. Edward Carpenter, Brevet Major U. S. V.; Wm. Brooke Rawle, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. V.; John P. Nicholson, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. V.

THE Military Committee of the Senate in their report on the bill providing for the restoration to the Army of W. A. Winder say: "The said Winder resigned his commission as captain, of his own volition, without having in any way distinguished himself during his term of service from 1848 to 1866. Your committee would, therefore, recommend the indefinite postponement of this bill." In his comment on this case and that of Capt. Ransom Gen. Sherman says: "To restore these as captains, and thus cut off from promotion good officers, faithful and true all the time, would be manifestly unjust." Gen. Hancock says: "I cannot but disapprove of any action which would deprive such officers as Capt. Jackson and Frank, who have been continuously in

service as captains for eighteen years, of their justly-earned promotion."

MAJ. S. W. MANSFIELD, of the United States Engineer Department, who has been placed in charge of all the Government works on the coast of Texas, arrived yesterday by the steamship *Whitney*, accompanied by his wife and son. Maj. Mansfield is domiciled at the Tremont, but has not, as yet, had time to settle down to business.—*Galveston News*, February 26.

It is stated that the French government has declined to grant the application of Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., to enter *L'Ecole Polytechnique* at Paris, for the reason that the decree founding the academy and laws made subsequently forbid the admission of foreigners, unless they declare their intention of becoming French citizens. Lieut. Evans will leave for Europe in the steamer of Tuesday. Mrs. Evans—mother of the Lieutenant—will remain in Washington for the present.

MRS. SALLIE FRANKLIN WAINWRIGHT, widow of the late Capt. Richard Wainwright, of the Navy, died at Washington on the 28th of February, aged fifty-five years. She was the mother of Lieut. Richard Wainwright, of the Navy, now serving on the *Monongahela*, and mother-in-law of Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, also of the Navy. She was the granddaughter of Mrs. Sarah Bache, who was a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and a member of the large and influential family which, for many years, was called the "Cobourg family," and had a larger connection with officers of all branches of the Government than any other family in the country. She was a most estimable lady, amiable, refined, and cultivated. Her disease was apoplexy, which attacked her two days previous to her death. She was unconscious from the first, and her death was apparently painless. Mrs. Schroeder was the only one of her children in the city at the time, her son and son-in-law being on distant stations. The funeral of Mrs. Wainwright took place from St. John's chapel on Tuesday. As the deceased lady had an unusually large family connection and a great many friends, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The burial casket was covered with the choicest flowers. Admirals Porter, Worden, and Jenkins, Commodore Temple, Gens. Meigs and Parke, and Prof. Coffin were among the pall bearers. The remains were conveyed to the Congressional burying ground.

COL. ISAAC PARKER, a former aide-de-camp of Major-Gen. Hancock, died at the Gilsey House, New York City, last Saturday evening, Feb. 28. He was attended in his last moments by Gen. Hancock and Col. Mitchell and Wharton, of his staff—all comrades in many a bloody field—and other personal friends. Col. Parker entered the Service as a lieutenant in the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers at the beginning of the war, being then only twenty years of age, and was mustered out after four years of as hard campaigning as is ever likely to fall to the lot of so young a man. He was much esteemed for his bravery and personal qualities, and many anecdotes are told of his courage, presence of mind, and aptness in the most perilous moments. His remains were taken to Carlisle, Pa., for interment. Among the various anecdotes told of his Army career is the following: One day Gen. Hancock, during the battle of Williamsburg, sent him with orders to the commander of the line of battle under fire. Not having as yet become fully accustomed to the restraints of military life, and being still imbued with the independent instincts of a well-born Kentuckian, Parker ventured to offer some suggestions to the General as to how that battle ought to be conducted. Gen. Hancock remarked that if he was afraid to carry his orders to the front he would get some other officer to perform that service. Parker was so stung by the rebuke that he put spurs to his horse, delivered his orders, and remained on the skirmish line all day in the thickest of the fight, though Gen. Hancock repeatedly ordered him to return.

THE Lieutenant Glentworth spoken of in the letter from Vienna, found in another column, is an American. He was born of American parents, and in the city of New York, where his mother still resides. His full name and rank is H. de Vaudri Glentworth, ober lieutenant in the 5th Austrian Hussar regiment. He was stationed in Vienna at the time of our correspondent's visit there, and was then in command of a squadron of Hussars at Prince Rupert's Barracks. Lieutenant Glentworth was the American Consul in Rome during part of the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan. That must have been in 1856-7. Returning to the United States he soon after married the accomplished niece of the Austrian Minister in Washington. He subsequently went to Austria, where he received a commission in the Army, and is now an officer in a crack regiment. Lieutenant Glentworth has been nineteen years in the Austrian army, was badly wounded in the leg at Sadova, and has been decorated for gallant conduct. The number of gentlemen not native-born holding commissions in the United States Army is by no means small. But, with the exception of the few ex-officers serving in Egypt, it is an anomaly to find an American occupying any such position in a European army. The Austrian government is, in this respect, particularly exclusive. There are very few foreigners among its officers, and the fewest of any one nationality undoubtedly has been the American. Indeed, besides Lieutenant Glentworth, we have heard of but one American in the Austrian army, and he, the son of Mr. Duncan Sherman, of New York, after five years' service, returned some time ago to America. Officers of our Army visiting Vienna have had occasion to remember the politeness shown them by Lieutenant Glentworth, and our correspondent, in a private note accompanying his letter, speaks in warm terms of the courteous attentions received from him.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, with relative rank of Commodore.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Hensley, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remy, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*

NAVY OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supr.*

NAVY ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVY ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.

Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.

Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George R. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* *Iron-clads*: a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The *iron-clads Albatross*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley (*Albatross*), Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandy, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 4, under sealed orders. ALBATROSS (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York. This vessel went into the dry dock foot of Pike street, East River, on Monday morning, March 1, and left it on Tuesday morning. The screw, together with gearing and case of the Mallory propeller, were taken off and sent to the Continental Works to have injury repaired. It will be remembered she broke down on her last trial trip. Upon examination it was found that the horizontal shaft was broken. A new one will be immediately substituted by the contractor at his expense. It is not considered a difficult matter to make one sufficiently strong, after which the trials will be resumed. Nothing was developed against the principle of driving and steering by the same propeller. Such troubles are to be expected in the practical development of new inventions, no matter how good.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. On the coast of Peru or Chili.

ALBATROSS (s. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Yokohama. Arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 31 from Kobe.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. At Norfolk Navy-yard.

Will be in dry dock until about March 10.

ANABUOT (s. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Returned to Aspinwall Feb. 14. Is waiting the arrival of the *Pensacola* at Panama.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge. Private letters have been received from this vessel dated Smyrna, Jan. 26.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardalee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Left Key West on Feb. 3. Destination unknown; probably Aspinwall or Vera Cruz.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Arrived at San Francisco on Feb. 2 from the Sandwich Islands. Will need considerable repairs before again going to sea. Captain James N. Gillis has been ordered to relieve Captain Chandler.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 1, forty-eight days from New York. The usual official calls were exchanged, there being in port the Brazilian flag ship *Amazon*, with a squadron of eight vessels, and the English gunboat *Acorn*. The *Marion* expected to leave Rio on Feb. 6.

The Secretary of the Navy received on Feb. 21 a cable message from Commodore Bryson that the *Marion* had arrived at Montevideo from Rio with yellow fever on board—five officers and nine men down, and two deaths. The Secretary cabled Commodore Bryson to report fully, and on the

27th received the following by cable: "Total, 21: six officers and fifteen men. Lieutenant Wallis died on the 28d, Apprentice Rogers on the 20th. Officers except Like [Wike] well or convalescing. Men same. Officers and crew ashore on Flores Island. On approach of cool weather will break out and fumigate. Supposed origin, Rio coal." On March 2 the Secretary received a cable message from Commodore Bryson stating that Cadet Midshipman Wike died on Feb. 26; that the sick were improving, and no new cases had occurred. The Secretary has ordered Commodore Bryson to organize a board of medical officers to inquire into the causes of yellow fever breaking out on the *Marion*, and to report what is best to be done as to the future of the vessel. Lieutenant John P. Wallis was from Maryland, and Cadet Midshipman Wike was from Illinois. Of Lieutenant John P. Wallis, one of the first victims, a naval officer writes: "He entered the naval service in July, 1864. Born in Louisiana, and appointed from Maryland, he was one of those who in the darkest hour in our country's history, took a decided stand in opposition to his surroundings. One of those fortunate characters who, besides creating respect for his ability and conscientious performance of duty, also caused every one, who knew him, to actually love him, for his gentle yet many qualities. Scarcely has so young a man acquired so many intimate and warm personal friends. He seemed by the very abundance of his own warm and affectionate nature to bind his friends to him in the closest bonds. Although he did not die amid shot and shell, his heroism was none the less, and his fate much sadder." R. M. G. B.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Wintering at New London.

MONOCACY (s. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai. MONTAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NINA.

Repairs completed at Boston, and ordered back to Newport.

NIPISIC, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.

Was at St. Thomas on Feb. 13, and expected to sail on the 18th for Hampton Roads. All well on board. Arrived at Hampton Roads March 4, bringing Consul Eckert as a passenger.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (s. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Wintering at Tientsin.

PASSAIC*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese. At Callao Jan. 29. Expected to be at Panama about March 1. From Panama she will proceed up the coast, touching at Central America and Mexican ports, and reach San Francisco in May.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield.

At Washington under repairs; will be ready for sea next spring.

POWHATAN (n. s. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. At Norfolk.

QUINERBAUG (c. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Leghorn, repairing.

RICHMOND (f. s. s. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, Jan. 2.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Washington.

SHENANDOAH (f. s. s. a. s.) Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. Montevideo.

STANDISH.

Ordered from Newport to New York.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 14. Left for Malaga on the 18th.

Is expected to leave Malta on March 1 for Port Said.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

According to the latest advices received at the Navy Department, the *Ticonderoga* is at Singapore. She is on her way home, and will return to San Francisco by way of the Sandwich Islands.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Norfolk.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain Henry Wilson. At Port Mahon, Feb. 4.

TUSCARORA (s. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. Left San Jose, Guatemala, Jan. 7, bound down the Central American coast.

VANDALIA (n. s. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York. Is under repairs.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Arrived at Montevideo Dec. 31, twelve days from Rio de Janeiro.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey (ordered.) Went into dock at Toulon Jan. 19, came out on the 24th, sailed for Naples same day, touching at Villefranche for coal, etc.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE plans for a new tug boat for Mare Island have been prepared at that yard and forwarded to Washington.

THE San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* discusses at length the subject of a removal of the Navy-yard to that city, and the sale of Mare Island to the Central Pacific Railroad as a depot for their work-shops and a ship-yard.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association is rapidly increasing its membership. As the advantages of such institutions become known they are promptly availed of. Many officers have also joined the "Knights of Honor," a somewhat similar society, with insurance benefits.

An invention of Captain Carter, late in command of the *Defence*, has been tried by the ships of the Channel Squadron. It consists of a kind of bell-buoy, which being taken in tow in a fog, warns the ship next astern, and consequently

lessens the chances of collision. The passage of the buoy through the water keeps the bell constantly ringing.

CAPT. JONATHAN YOUNG is absent on a month's leave, and Capt. R. B. Bradford is acting executive officer of the yard while Capt. Young is away. The bolt-pulling machine invented by Naval Constructor Wilson has been well tested on the yard, and proved successful even beyond anticipation; the machine easily extracts the longest bolts from the solid wood, and will even draw them from the clinches.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette*.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has written a letter to Ensign L. K. Reynolds, United States steamer *Trenton*, in which he says: "The Department has received with great satisfaction the report of Captain Henry Wilson, detailing your gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the Austro-Hungarian bark *Oliva*, while en route to the European Station. Such heroic conduct commends itself, not only to the consideration of this Department, but of the country, and the Department cheerfully tenders its thanks for it. The exhibition of such qualities by so young an officer gives assurance of a brilliant and useful future."

At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Arts, Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. Navy, presented a communication on the deterioration of iron in boilers, wherein he explained the results of an analysis of a deposit found in the steam drums of the United States steamer *Savannah*, these drums being badly corroded. This deposit consisted of fatty acids with deposits of metallic copper, and the corrosion was due partly to the fatty acids and partly to galvanic action between the iron and copper. The views of several authorities upon corrosion of iron in boilers was referred to, and extracts were read from the report of a commission appointed by the British Admiralty.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk, March 2, says: "By order of the department at Washington a board of survey, consisting of Captain A. W. Weaver, Constructor George R. Boush, and Assistant Constructor W. H. Varney, was appointed to-day to inspect the condition of the sailing frigate *Savannah* and her adaptability as a quarantine hospital ship, to be located in Hampton Roads. The *Savannah* was fitted out a few years ago as an ordnance storehouse at Port Royal, but was never sent down to that station. She is, therefore, in fair condition, and in all probability will be fitted and turned over to the custody of the National Quarantine Association."

A PETITION for an order permitting the sale of the Stevens Battery by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of New Jersey is to be presented to the United States Supreme Court. It sets forth that the battery occupies land worth \$125,000, upon which no taxes have been paid since 1845, and that although it will cost \$500,000 to complete it, in addition to the \$1,800,000 already spent upon it, there remains only \$100,000 of the money bequeathed under the will of Edwin A. Stevens. It is declared that one man has to be employed constantly to watch it and that workmen have frequently to be employed to keep it in repair. The petition is signed by the Commissioners, Fitz John Porter, W. W. Shippen, and Benjamin G. Clarke, who say that the vessel might have been sent in time of war to a foreign government had it not been for the apprehension of the Executive Department that it would be used against a country with which the United States are at peace.

A LETTER from China to the *Boston Journal* gives a description of Woosung Harbor: "Near us was moored a first class steam frigate. She was built upon the American model, under the superintendence of an American mechanic, in a Chinese navy-yard, and in all respects, so far as I could see or hear, was equal to any. There was not, of all the 500 souls on board, a white man. Boats came and went, sails were loosed and furled, she unmoored and moored, went through all the exercises of a man-of-war perfectly well, and everything looked as neat and clean as possible. An amusing thing was the flag of the admiral, a high mandarin. It flew from the mizzen truck and reached nearly to the deck, dwarfing the Imperial dragon, that hung from the peak, into complete insignificance. It was red, with black Chinese letters that could be read as far as seen. One day the Chinese Ambassador, en route for Europe, went by on the French mail steamer. The Chinese dragon flew from the main truck of the frigate, the *Net-Yen*, and then saluted with twenty-one guns. A large number of Chinese troops were drawn up on shore abreast of our ship, and drilled for an hour previous. When the Imperial Minister went by they presented arms, then fired a volley. They made a queer sight. These troops were armed and drilled in the European style, but dressed differently. They wore a Chinese sun hat, highly colored; blue tunics, with a heavy red sash crossed on the breast and tied behind. With broad, flowing Chinese pants, they looked exceedingly picturesque. A Chinese mandarin's boat is a curiosity. They are built originally very sharp forward, with a sort of round stern, and without any keel. Far projecting over the stern are longitudinal timbers, upon which is built the state cabin. The foremast is lofty forward, and rakes over the bow. The mainmast, a very lofty stick, is forward of the beam, and there is a small jiggermast aft. (Some of the very large junks have five masts.) They have no bowsprit, and consequently no jib. The mast sails are so interlaced with horizontal strips of bamboo as to present a perfectly flat surface to the wind, lower easily down in folds, making about the safest and best rig they could possibly have. They have great lateral strength, for it is perfectly astonishing to see the amount of sail they will bear. Nothing in the world will tack so quick."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames, to temporary duty on board the receiving vessel *Passaic*, in addition to his present duties.

MARCH 1.—Assistant Surgeons C. W. Deane, Chas. T. Hibbett, John W. Steele, Samuel L. Dickson, Wm. R. DuBois, and Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, to examination for promotion.

MARCH 3.—Commander Charles C. Carpenter, to the Boston Navy-yard as equipment officer April 1.

MARCH 4.—Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Bradbury, to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, to remain on duty at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sailmaker John A. Birdsall, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Lieutenant Jefferson F. Moser, from duty on the Coast Survey on the 29th February, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on the 29th December last, and ordered to settle accounts.

FEBRUARY 23.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Harvey,

from the receiving vessel *Passaic*, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 3.—Commander Oliver A. Batcheller, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from duty at New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins, from duty at the Academy, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Alex. McCone, from duty at New London, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 4.—Gunner Young, from the *Franklin*, and granted sick leave.

Sailmaker Warren from Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Jonathan Young, attached to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for one month from March 4.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Captain Henry A. Bartlett, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on the 1st March, and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the training ship *Minnesota*, at New London, Conn.

First Lieutenant Benj. R. Russell, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, preparatory to orders for sea.

First Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, from command of the Marine Guard of the *Jamestown*, and ordered to report at Mare Island to command the Marine Guard of the *Lackawanna*.

NOMINATED TO THE SENATE.

Captain James E. Jouett, a resident in Maryland, for advancement seventeen numbers in rank, and for promotion to the grade of Commodore in the Navy to rank next after Commodore Clark H. Wells.

CHANGES ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Morgan transferred from the flag ship *Shenandoah* to the *Wachusett*.

Lieutenant Geo. A. Bicknell transferred from the *Wachusett* to the *Shenandoah*.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL WOOD.—Surgeon-General Wm. Maxwell Wood, U. S. Navy, died on Monday, March 1, at his residence, Owings's Mills, Baltimore county, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Baltimore and was appointed May 16, 1829, assistant surgeon. His record is as follows: Navy-yard, Pensacola, 1830-31; schooner *Grampus*, West India squadron, 1832-3; special duty, 1834-7; commissioned as surgeon, Feb. 20, 1838; steamer *Poinsett*, home squadron, 1838-42; served in the Semipole war; naval station, Baltimore, 1843; fleet surgeon, Pacific squadron, 1844-6. Commodore Sloat, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, wrote to him with reference to his service under him: "I am most happy to acknowledge the very important services you rendered the government and the squadron in the Pacific under my command at the breaking out of the Mexican war. The information you furnished me at Mazatlan, from Guadalajara, at the risk of your life, was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take charge of that country. I have always considered the performance of your journey through Mexico at that time as an extraordinary feat, requiring great presence of mind and address. How you escaped from the heart of an enemy's country, and such a people, has always been a wonder to me, and has been so characterized on all occasions." The chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate commenting on this service said: "The importance of this acquisition can best be estimated by asking ourselves what would have been our national position in the Pacific and upon our Oregon frontier had Great Britain, instead of ourselves, acquired permanent possession of it? I have always contended that its acquisition constitutes one of the Navy's strongest claims upon the gratitude of the nation, and this chapter in its history, furnished by your own service, but strengthens this conviction." Dr. Wood was attached to the receiving ship *Baltimore*, 1847-49; steamer *Michigan*, on the lakes, 1850-51; naval station, Sackett's Harbor, New York, 1853-55. He was fleet surgeon, East India squadron, 1856-58, during this service taking part in the Chinese war, and, on board the flagship, participating in the capture by Commodore Armstrong and the late Admiral (then Commander) Foote, of the four barrier forts on the Canton River. During the War of Secession he was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and participated, on board the flagship *Minnesota*, in the first battle of iron-clads, that of the *Monitor* with the *Merrimack* and other vessels of the Confederate squadron, in Hampton Roads, also in the capture of Sewell's Point. In 1868 he was appointed president of the examining board, was chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in 1870, and was retired in 1872. His wife survives him, and he leaves a family of sons and daughters. One of his sons, Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Howard, is in the Army, and another in the Navy. Col. Robt. P. Mugan, late captain in the Quartermaster's Department, and now chief of one of the bureaus in the State Department, married the eldest daughter of Dr. Wood. His death is attributed, we understand, to a carbuncle on his neck. He was supposed to be recovering from this when he was taken suddenly worse, and died almost immediately. The funeral of Dr. Wood took place on Wednesday at St. Thomas P. E. Church, Washington. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Edward Donaldson, Paymaster-General Edward T. Dunn, Robert F. Elder, C. Morton Stewart, Thos. Craddock, Col. Wm. Allan, Major Wm. B. Slack, and Medical Director Marius Duval.

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THE CASE OF CAPTAIN JOUETT.

THE nomination for advancement of Capt. JAMES E.
JOUETT, has stirred the Navy to heated discussions of
its wisdom, propriety, and justice. Capt. JOUETT is
now No. 17 on the list of captains; the nomination is
to add him to the list of commodores, jumping the six-
teen officers who rank him. The nomination has been
made in accordance with these sections of the Revised
Statutes:

SEC. 1506. Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced not exceed-
ing thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous
conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and the rank of
officers shall not be changed, except in accordance with the
provisions of existing law, and by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate.

SEC. 1507. Any officer who is nominated to a higher grade
by the provisions of the preceding section, shall be pro-
moted, notwithstanding the number of said grade may be
full; but no further promotions shall take place in that grade,
except for like cause, until the number is reduced to that
provided by law.

Secretary THOMPSON furnished to the Senate, under
date of last Tuesday, March 2, a memorandum of the
reasons for nominating Capt. JOUETT to be commodore.
His services on two occasions are historic, but we will
briefly recall them, as presented by the Secretary.

First, on the night of Nov. 7, 1861, Lieut. JOUETT
was placed in command of a boat expedition, com-
prising 1st and 2d launches of the *Santee*; the main
object of the expedition being to pass, under cover of
darkness, Bolivar and Point forts, enter Galveston Bay,
and surprise and burn the war steamer *General Rusk*,
lying under Pelican Island Fort. The boats succeeded
in passing the privateer *Royal Yacht*, also the outer
forts, but in endeavoring to avoid the sentinels on
Pelican Fort, grounded on Bolivar Spit and were dis-
covered. Although the first object of this expedition
was thus defeated, Lieut. JOUETT fully executed the
other, and not less heroic part of it, which was to
capture and destroy the privateer *Royal Yacht*. She
was boarded, and after a severe encounter on her decks,
was captured and burned, it being impossible in her
condition to take her to the *Santee*. Capt. EAGLE, of
the *Santee*, in reporting to the Department the gallantry
of JOUETT, said that although severely wounded in the
arm and chest at the commencement of the contest, and
suffering from his wounds, and the loss of blood, he ex-
hibited great firmness throughout; and, after setting
fire to the schooner, was three hours in the launch,
having the care of twelve prisoners and six of his
wounded men. It was with confidence that he "re-
commended him for the command of a vessel suitable
to his rank." Lieut. JOUETT was pierced through the
arm with a pike, which also entered his side. The
pilot of the expedition was killed, and two other men
died of wounds received. Flag Officer McKean issued
a general order, read on the deck of each vessel of his
squadron, expressing his appreciation of the gallantry
displayed by the officers and men of the expedition.
Secretary WELLES wrote a letter of congratulation to
Flag Officer McKean, speaking of "the intrepidity and
bravery of the captors," and ordered JOUETT to New

York for "a command worthy of his gallantry." This
was given him. He was made lieutenant-commander,
and successively given the command of the *Montgomery*,
the *R. R. Cuyler*, and the *Metacomet*, which last is
famous as the vessel that was the consort of the flagship
Hartford, in FARRAGUT's passage of the forts in Mobile
Bay. This was Aug. 5, 1864, less than three years after
the previous exploit. Admiral FARRAGUT's report
says:

Finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the
Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of
which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing. Capt. Jouett
was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her
as his prize. . . . Lieut.-Commander Jouett's conduct during
the whole affair commands my warmest commendation. The
Morgan and *Gaines* succeeded in escaping under the protec-
tion of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been
prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their
movements as the *Metacomet*. . . . Our little consort, the
Metacomet, was under my immediate eye during the whole of
the action up to the moment I ordered her to cast off in
pursuit of the *Selma*. The coolness and promptness of
Lieut.-Commander Jouett, throughout, merit high praise;
his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation.

In the action thus referred to, the *Metacomet* cast off
from the *Hartford* at about 8 A. M., and steamed for
the *Selma*, *Gaines*, and *Morgan*, all of which were
annoying the fleet by a raking fire. They engaged the
Metacomet with their stern guns, of which each had
three, while retreating. At half-past eight the *Gaines*
sought the cover of the fort in a crippled condition; at
nine the *Morgan* hauled off, and ten minutes later the
Selma struck her flag to the *Metacomet*. The *Selma* had
a crew of about 90 officers and men and was well
defended. Her commanding officer was fatally wounded
and died shortly after; her first lieutenant was killed,
and a number of others killed or wounded.

Secretary THOMPSON further says that Admiral
PORTER, who was a member of the Board of Advance-
ment of 1865, writes that that Board recommended
JOUETT's advancement thirty numbers, and that "there
were many advanced who were not recommended by that
Board, while such officers as JOUETT were left un-
touched. His record is one of the best in the Navy,
and his acts of gallantry cannot be questioned." Finally,
Secretary THOMPSON adds that "to give the
statute a temporary application might deprive those of
its benefits, who deserve them by admitted acts of
heroism, although they may have well established their
claims to such distinction. Reward for meritorious ser-
vice bestowed after long and mature deliberation is
often quite as fair, and as well deserved as that meted
out under the excitement of the moment. The record
of Capt. JOUETT is without blemish. Other officers
have been advanced by special nomination of the Presi-
dent and confirmation of the Senate, whose acts were
not more heroic than Capt. JOUETT's, and he now stands
no higher in rank than others of his date who have, as
he has, reached their positions by general legislation.
His relative position is the same as it was in the early
years of his service." The Secretary thus assures the Senate
that to make Capt. JOUETT a commodore will not be to
raise his relative position above what it was formerly.

We give the names of the officers passed over by the
promotion of Capt. JOUETT, the order in which they
appear upon the last register, adding to them the num-
bers showing their relative positions as lieutenants, pre-
vious to the war of the Rebellion:

S. P. QUACKENBUSH (159), EARL ENGLISH (160),
REIGART B. LOWREY (162), JOHN H. UPSHUR (171),
FRANCIS A. ROE (177), SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN (172),
WM. D. WHITING (173), EDWARD Y. MCCAULEY, J. C.
P. DE KRAFFT (183), OSCAR C. BADGER (185), STEPHEN
B. LUCE (235), JOHN LEE DAVIS (188), ALEX. A.
SEMMES (189), WM. T. TRUXTON (195), JONATHAN
YOUNG (209), WM. K. MAYO (210), JAMES E. JOUETT
(211). Capt. MCCAULEY was out of the Service by
resignation at the outbreak of the war. Of the captains
ranking JOUETT one, LUCE, who entered the Service at
the same date, has been advanced over him since they
were lieutenants together, and two, UPSHUR and
SEMMES, entered the Service at a later date in the same
year.

THE ARMY CHAPLAIN BILL.

WE have already fully given the points of Gen. Mc-
Cook's Army Chaplain bill, and need only now say that
in its present shape it has been wholly divested of the
objectionable feature of sectarian voting, against which
we took strong and emphatic ground on its original
presentation in the last Congress. That excellent friend
of the Army, General McCook, it is proper to say,
presented it by request, and did not undertake to urge
its passage in face of the well-grounded objections to it.

We are gratified, we say, that all the provisions for any
annual religious census are stricken out of the revised
bill. In its place we find the simple provision that
"vacancies in the number of chaplains in active service,
from whatever cause arising, shall be filled by appoint-

ment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in such manner that there shall be at least one Roman Catholic chaplain and one Protestant chaplain, who shall be stationed at each military department headquarters, and whose duties shall be as herein-after set forth in section 10 of this act." This is a vast improvement.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL objects to the bill even in its improved version on the score of section 14. That section reads as follows: "That no chaplain shall be required or permitted to minister to any officer or enlisted man professing a different religious belief from his own, unless at the request of such officer or man. He shall be permitted to conduct all religious ceremonies according to the faith and discipline of the denomination of which he is a member, and shall not be required to perform any religious services contrary to the requirements of such faith and discipline." It seems to us that there is but one possible rule in this matter. If a chaplain conceives himself so bound, or is so bound, that he cannot pronounce a funeral service over the dead body of any gallant soldier, whatever his religion or want of religion, the Army is no place for him. The Army makes comparatively few calls on the chaplain, but those calls when made must be met; and never in the past experience of the Service has a chaplain been asked or ordered by his superior officers to do anything that he ought not to do. It will not now do to begin a system of saying what a post commander or regimental commander shall not require of a chaplain. A chaplain, if an Army officer, must obey his superior officers; if he is not to obey, he should not be an Army officer. The only way in which a conflict could conceivably arise is in a chaplain's refusing burial rites or some similar ceremony to a soldier.

Military authority should be supreme within its sphere, and we think the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom this bill has been referred, will see the propriety of relieving the bill of this objectionable section.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

WITH that thoroughness which characterizes all his contributions to military literature, Gen. Upton presents in the current number of the *United Service* a summary of the facts and arguments in favor of compulsory retirement. Beginning with the conquests of PHILIP of Macedon, he reviews with great particularity the ages at which the great soldiers of all times and lands have reached their professional prime and gained their greatest victories. Gen. HALLECK, in his work on "Military Art and Science," had already been over this ground, but Gen. Upton gleams after him more carefully. The age between twenty and forty, concludes Gen. Upton, is the age of aggression.

Next, Gen. Upton takes up the Florida, Creek, and Mexican wars, and shows in how many instances the age of the field officers prevented them from accompanying their regiments in actual campaigning. Thus, in the Mexican war, for example, in eleven regiments of infantry and artillery of the old Army there was not a single colonel present with his command, and only one lieutenant-colonel—ten of the eleven were commanded by captains, majors, or brevet field officers. The average number of years' service of all the field officers commissioned between 1838 and 1860 was, before promotion to major—cavalry, 19 years; infantry, 24; artillery, 30. Before promotion to lieutenant colonel—cavalry, 23 years; infantry, 20; artillery, 35. Before promotion to colonel—cavalry, 31; infantry, 35; artillery, 41.

This brings Gen. Upton to the war of the Rebellion; and then ensues another striking and instructive summary of results. He takes the case of Army commanders and corps commanders:

The average age of twenty, viz., McDowell, McClellan, Buell, Hunter, Grant, Pope, Rosecrans, Foster, Burnside, Steele, Curtis, Meade, Gillmore, Sherman, McPherson, Thomas, Hooker, Howard, Schofield, and Sheridan was forty-one. The average age of Hancock, Howard, Sedgwick, Sickles, Slocum, Sykes, corps commanders at Gettysburg, as also McClellan, McPherson, and Sherman, corps commanders at Vicksburg, was under forty. In the Confederate armies it was the younger officers who gave the greatest strength to their cause. The average age of Ewell, Hill, and Longstreet, corps commanders at Gettysburg, was forty-four. Stonewall Jackson, who in the first two years of his history imparted to the Army of Northern Virginia its spirit of dash and daring, died at thirty-nine. Stuart, the cavalry leader, won his fame and died at thirty-one.

The conclusion is that officers under the age of 45 should be advanced as fast as possible to positions of responsibility. Yet this can only be effected by forcing the seniors to retire, in order that the juniors may get vacancies to fill.

The argument, of which we give but a general outline, strikes us as the most convincing yet made on the question. We think, however, that the zeal of the acknowledged advocate has been pushed just a little beyond the dispassionate consideration of the judge. For example, it so turns out that the greatest soldier of Europe is a

living refutation of the compulsory retirement doctrine, so far as the example of one man can refute it. Gen. Upton recognizes the greatness of this soldier when he draws this fine historic contrast: "The success of BUCHNER's movement upon Wavre and Waterloo has uniformly been ascribed to GNEISENAU, his young chief of staff. The success of the Germans in their last war is as universally ascribed to the septuagenarian, Von MOLTKE, who may justly be regarded as the greatest phenomenon of military history." But we think that Gen. Upton sacrifices too much to his immediate subject, when he proceeds to add that Von MOLTKE is a scholar rather than a soldier, and that "his genius was the genius of work. Unlike CÆSAR, HANNIBAL, or NAPOLEON, he will go down to history as the only famous general who never held a military command." It would be simpler to admit that where there are a hundred strong instances that support it there are also perhaps five strong exceptions. We know officers of sixty and over to-day that are better soldiers and more valuable to their country than nine-tenths of the men of forty. Yet that does not at all alter the argument for compulsory retirement. Why? Because any sound system must be founded on the general rule and not on the exception. And we are convinced that when the wisest plan of compulsory retirement is framed, it will be found to reap the advantage not only of the rule but of any really remarkable advantage in the exception.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

MR. HUTCHINS bill (H. R. 4899), "to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States," introduced March 1, is of great interest to the Army as well as the militia. It requires the enrollment of all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 25, and their division into the reserve militia, and the active militia to be known as the National Guard, to consist of the regularly uniformed troops, enlisted in pursuance of State and territorial authority. Their period of enlistment shall not be less than three years, and when in the service of the United States to the expiration of the term for which they are called. The organization shall be determined by the State and territorial legislatures, but shall conform as nearly as possible to that of the Regular Army. They may be organized into brigades and divisions at the discretion of the President, when called into the service of the United States, and he may designate their brigade and division commanders, and their staff officers, who shall be the same in number as the Regular Army. Independent commands not incorporated with the militia may retain their privileges and be included in the enumeration of the militia, but subject to the duties required of the active militia.

One million dollars is appropriated for equipment, etc., to be distributed proportionally among the several States and Territories, each being entitled to draw for not to exceed 700 officers and men for each representative or delegate in Congress, the number to be determined by the Governor's certificate. The purchase and manufacture of arms, etc., shall be made by the Chief of Ordnance, and those issued shall be the property of the U. S., loss and damage to be made good as in the Regular Army, condemnation to be made by a board of militia officers.

Each State and Territory shall have an Adjutant-General, whose returns of inspections, rifle practice, etc., shall be transmitted to Congress in February of each year.

States receiving an allotment shall equip at least one rifle range, provide a prescribed service uniform, and camp its militia at least five days in each year, and drill and instruct them at least monthly, inspect them annually; an officer of the Army, active or retired, to accompany the State Inspector, receive, while on this duty, the pay and emoluments of his grade upon the active list, and make a confidential report.

The Secretary of War is authorized to offer annually in each State a prize for rifle shooting, worth \$100, and an annual prize, worth \$1,000, for a match between State teams, and teams from each of the three divisions of the Army.

An officer from the active or retired list of the Army, of at least three years' service, may be assigned as A. G. to any regiment or brigade asking for it; serving as militia officers, and holding their militia commissions at the pleasure of the Governor and the Secretary of War.

The militia are to be called into service in case of need for not to exceed twelve months, and while in service are to stand in all respects upon the same footing as regulars. A board of five militia and two regular officers are to prepare a system of militia rules and regulations, and recommend a service dress and equipment, the militia members of the board to receive the

pay, etc., of colonels of cavalry while on duty. Regular officers, not to exceed one for each State, shall be detailed as military instructors in designated colleges having at least 150 male students. The bill finally repeals specifically the acts of May 8, 1792, and March 2, 1803, and all inconsistent acts.

In the last number, No. 103, of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" of Great Britain for 1879, just received, there is an exceedingly interesting article on "The Training and Officering of Reserves in Foreign Armies," by Capt. H. Hildyard, of the 71st Highlanders. Capt. Hildyard divides his subject into two heads, the degree and the manner in which the reserves are trained, and upon which their relative efficiency in a great measure depends, and the various modes adopted for officering the reserves. In speaking of the system as adopted by Russia in 1874 he says that had the war of 1876 not occurred so soon afterwards, before the results of the system could be produced, 2,000,000 men could have been put in the field, instead of the 700,000 standing army, and a few hundred thousand reserve men without organization. In Germany the reserve system is thorough, and is stated to be the most perfect in all respects. The total number of men attaining yearly the army age is about 400,000, so that there is no difficulty in keeping both the reserve and the active lists in proper efficiency. Much care is taken in the officering of the reserve troops. In the French, Austrian, and Italian armies the reserve system is also very efficient, although perhaps not so much so as in Germany. The paper on this subject gives evidence of much careful study, and exemplifies strongly the attention paid to this most important adjunct of an active army—a thorough reserve army, ready to take its share of duty, in its proper sphere, when the necessity arises, noiselessly and rapidly, and with that machine-like promptness in which the principal armies of Europe are becoming celebrated.

The Senate Military Committee, in their report on the retirement of non-commissioned officers presented by Mr. Maxey, February 18, recite the provisions of the law to show that in sections 1243, 1244, and 1274, Revised Statutes, ample provision is made for the retirement of commissioned officers on account of length of service. But they say:

No provision by law meets the case set forth in the resolution submitted to the committee. It is not met, as the committee believe, by the provisions respecting the Soldiers' Home.

The committee, after most careful consideration of the subject submitted, is of opinion that provision by law for a retired list of non-commissioned officers is not only just in itself, but that such a law would have a most salutary influence upon the Army:

1. It would remove the jealousy naturally arising from liberal provision for the worn out commissioned officers, without any provision corresponding for the non-commissioned officers.

2. It would occasion the enlistment of good material for soldiers, in that they feel an assurance that, in case of faithful service, their old age would be provided for.

3. It would elevate the morale of the Army by encouraging a spirit of emulation for non-commissioned rank.

4. It would encourage those promoted from the ranks to the places of non-commissioned officers to continue in well-doing.

5. The very fact that these men can look forward to the day when, no longer fit for active service, they can provide homes of their own, would, in the opinion of the committee, not only content the men with the privations of the soldier's life, but aid other causes in the race for non-commissioned rank.

6. The view of the committee is that this retired list should be a reward of merit, and hence extended only to those who prove meritorious, and secure non-commissioned rank by honorable and soldierly conduct.

On the whole case the committee report favorably on the object of the resolution, and report the same back, accompanied by a bill, and recommend that the bill do pass.

We most heartily concur in the recommendation of the committee, and hope that the bill, S. 1331, introduced by them, and which we published last week, will speedily become a law. To improve the position of our non-commissioned officers is to elevate the tone of the Army, and correspondingly increase its efficiency.

OUR attention has been called to the fact that five years ago, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Garfield, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution, in regard to alleged new evidence in the case of Fitz John Porter:

Resolved, etc., That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to convene a board of officers of high rank in the Army, unconnected with the armies or transactions in question, to examine the evidence alleged to have been discovered by, and to be in the possession of, Fitz John Porter, unobtainable at the time of his trial, and report what, if any, bearing such evidence, if substantiated, would have in the findings and sentence of the court-martial in his case.

THE annual report for 1879 of the Board of Trustees of Maryland Agricultural College, in referring to the system of military instruction, established under the act of Congress granting donations of land for college purposes, coupled with the condition that such instruction shall be provided for, says: "Its enforcement leads to the cultivation of habits of system and order—which inculcated in youth, become ingrained, and are taken with them into the various occupations of life in which their lots may be cast. The out door exercise, made necessary in the drill, improves the manly bearing and physical development of our young men—and by strengthening their health secures them against the pernicious consequences of too close mental application. This department is under the charge of Lieut. Clarence

Deems, of the 4th United States Artillery—and the Trustees have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful manner in which he discharges its duties."

As to the question of explosive bullets a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter dated Chatham, July 8, 1775, and published in the *N. E. Chronicle*, Oct. 12, 1775: "The Americans load their rifle barrel guns with a ball 'slit almost in four quarters, which, when fired out of their guns, breaks into four pieces, and generally does great execution."

On the 1st of March Mr. Conkling presented in the United States Senate the joint resolutions on the subject of harbor defences, passed by the New York Legislature and published in the *JOURNAL*. With a preamble reciting the imperfect condition of the defences of New York, and pointing out the national importance of protecting that city, the Legislature resolve, "That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure an early appropriation sufficient for the speedy erection and proper maintenance of the fortifications and defences necessary for the protection of the city of New York against hostile attacks."

In reply to a resolution of the Senate the President has sent to that body a list showing that there were retired last year 116 officers, viz., two brigadier-generals, viz., Gens. Humphreys and Hammond (retired by special act), 9 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 19 majors, 41 captains, 31 first 3 second lieutenants, and five chaplains. The names of these officers have been given in the *JOURNAL*. The object of the resolution was to determine the truth of complainants that have been very widely made that the retired list, which was intended by Congress for superannuated and permanently disabled officers, had been filled up with captains and lieutenants, and that the aged officers of the Army had been kept in active service.

The Board of Officers composed of General Meigs, General Terry, and General Macfieely, assembled for the purpose of considering various matters which were presented to it, met at Washington, March 1, and adjourned until the 3d instant.

SECOND LIEUT. GEO. A. DODD, 3d Cavalry, was nominated to be 1st Lieutenant, March 4th; and 2d Lieutenant H. B. Lemly, Third Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Verplanck (died).

A SAILORS' COFFEE HOUSE.—We are glad to call attention to the Sailors' Coffee House Company (limited), a corporation duly licensed under the laws of the State of New York, and having a capital of \$20,000. Its origin is as follows: At a meeting held in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 5, 1880, it was resolved to establish a "Sailors' Coffee House and Reading Room," to be located at some point near the Navy-yard; and the following named gentlemen were chosen as officers and directors: President, J. W. A. Nicholson, Commodore U. S. Navy; Vice President, Seth Low, Esq., of New York and Brooklyn; Treasurer, Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., of New York; Secretary, G. L. Pease, Esq., of Brooklyn. Nine other prominent gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn, added to the foregoing, made up the board of directors. They announce that their purpose is philanthropic, and ask for subscriptions to the stock upon the following conditions:

1. That so long as the affairs of the company are conducted by officers who give their time, the directors shall be at liberty to use the income of the business in extending the coffee house system.
2. That when the affairs of the company reach a position where it becomes necessary to conduct the business through the agency of paid officers, it shall then be incumbent upon the directors to declare dividends, if, from a business point of view, it should be to the advantage of the stockholders.
3. That no dividends shall be paid in excess of the legal rate of interest.
4. That any sums donated prior to the completion of the capital shall be invested in the stock of the company, to be held by the Treasurer in trust, for the benefit of the company, to be used under the direction of the Trustees for the promotion of the general objects of the Association.

At the request of Commodore Nicholson we announce that subscriptions or donations will be received at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

With reference to the letter of Commander Robeson, published last week, the author of the letter signed "Navy," to which he replied, says:

"The frank statement of Commander Robeson, and your editorial note accompanying it, have removed a false impression existing in the Service in relation to Paymaster Bellows. The opinion of the Attorney-General and the Judge-Advocate-General, as to the evidence not proving the guilt, settles this matter, and will cause Paymaster Bellows's old shipmates and acquaintances to meet him with the cordiality which he merits. I am glad that my letter has been the means of calling out the facts, and relieving Paymaster Bellows from the very uncomfortable position in which he would otherwise have been placed with reference to his social relations in the Navy. The amende honorable in this case would be a circular from the Secretary of the Navy, giving the opinions of the Attorney-General and the Judge-Advocate-General of the charge against him. This circular should be read on the quarter deck of every vessel."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE NEW SURGEON-GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A New York paper just received aboard ship states that Dr. Wales has finally been confirmed as the Surgeon-General of the Navy. A majority of the Navy are glad to hear it. The writer of this article has not the pleasure of knowing Dr. Wales either personally or by sight, as I have never been stationed anywhere with him; but of his capabilities as a surgeon and physician every one in the Navy seems to admit. The unfortunate Line and Staff quarrel of the Navy, rang into its ranks the surgeons. Now, the thing which makes a doctor all over the world is capability, not rank. The mere passing of an examination and physicking by rule do not entitle a medical man to take a place in the front rank of his profession. Skill and forethought are important factors. The last is gained by experience principally. I should judge that Dr. Wales has made use of his opportunities, and is to-day the recognized leader of medical skill in the Navy. Rank is bestowed by law, and no man can claim social privileges on it, if he has not the requisites to make himself socially equal with the peers of society.

Secretary Thompson has generally made good bureau appointments. The latter is to his credit. We hope that Dr. Wales will do his duty, as he has done in the past, conscientiously and fairly, with "no enemies to punish, no friends to reward."

February 13, 1880.

LINE OFFICER.

PROPOSED REIMBURSEMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I cut the following from to-day's newspaper:

PROPOSED REIMBURSEMENT.—Dr. Emil Bessels was at the head of the scientific department of the United States North Polar Expedition, under Capt. C. F. Hall, and, during its disastrous exploration of the Arctic sea, lost a large quantity of valuable personal property. During the scientific cruise of the *Saranac*, under Capt. W. W. Queen, he suffered similar losses. To-day a bill was introduced appropriating \$14,037 to reimburse him for the effects he lost.

I was told several years ago, in Washington, that the papers recovered from Hall's Expedition could be put in the crown of your hat, but had through some means been accumulated until a big quarto volume was the result. I know nothing of that; but I do know that no officer of the Navy starting on a three years' cruise would ever suffer a loss if shipwrecked of \$7,000, whether Admiral or Midshipman, and all scientific instruments were and are furnished by Government. The Government, after the loss of a national vessel, justly allows a month's pay to the officers and men for the loss of their personal effects—and I presume that it was allowed in the case of the *Saranac*, and that Capt. Queen was satisfied. I never understood that the cruise of the *Saranac* was a scientific one. I believe on both the *Polaris* and *Saranac* Mr. Bessels could not have been absent from the United States two years in all, though I may be mistaken, and it appears to me \$7,000 a year, with all the risks, would be a large pay for his scientific attainments; but I believe the claim is for his losses! as he received his regular and stipulated salary.

U. S. N.

Query.—How much did Capt. Queen and the other officers of the *Saranac* claim, and what have they received? These are pertinent questions to be answered before reporting the bill for Dr. Bessels. I have no personal acquaintance with Dr. Bessels, and have never even met him. I am only surprised at his modest claim. Perhaps he was thinking of Lord Clive in India.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

DEAR ARMY AND NAVY: I have carefully read over Gen. Upton's "Compulsory Retirement," in the *United Service*, and am much struck with its research and logic. As it is written to affect Congressional opinion, and therefore aims to be fair, we must conclude that it is exhaustive. One thing appears to be out of keeping with all his arguments—he does not wish the generals to be retired at 62. Now, as in his legend of works he cites no General who has done anything worth naming over 53, why shall not our generals be retired at that age as the extreme? It is clear to me that a subordinate field officer can perform inferior duties longer than a general can perform superior duties. Or are the generals to be excused from retirement (as a reward) because they are not expected to take the field in time of war?

If Upton's article is to prove how young some men may, under favorable circumstances, be successful as leaders, his array of facts is respectable. If it means, what it proposes to show, reason for an officer over 62 being retired, he falls short of his duty in placing the limit so high. The average of his extreme figures given for his generals I find to be about 35. As he has found nothing in history that any old colonel or major has done worth troubling Congress with, it is fairly inferential that 35 is the limit that should be set for soldiering.

Don't understand me as opposing compulsory retirement at a fixed age, but I hope it will be on more reasonable grounds than Upton's history "billed down" gives us.

NEARLY FIFTY-SEVEN.

We regret to find that the information which we had last week, but refrained from publishing, in regard to yellow fever having broken out on the *Marion*, is officially confirmed by advices received from the Navy Department this week.

MARSHAL MACMAHON at home is occupied chiefly with his horses. He has for them "the touching love of old soldiers for their noble beasts."

THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

Is the Senate, the bill, S. 557, to authorize the payment of prize money to the captors of Steamboat New Era No. 5 and cargo, heretofore reported adversely from the Naval Committee and indefinitely postponed, has been recommitted to that Committee. A resolution was adopted in the Senate, February 26, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate any information in the possession of the Navy Department in relation to the present condition of affairs in Alaska.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back letter from Secretary of War, concerning construction of quarters for officers at Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

S. 855, for the relief of Narcissa Gibson, widow of Captain Alexander Gibson, U. S. Navy, and S. 952, for the relief of Superintendent of National Cemetery James Burke, have passed the Senate.

S. 1046, granting an increase of pension to the widow of Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, U. S. Army, has, on motion of Mr. Saunders, been taken from the calendar and re-committed to the Committee on Pensions.

March 2, the Senate discussed S. 175, which provides for the payment to Major Hall of \$3,141.39, in liquidation of a deficiency in his accounts as paymaster, caused by the criminal acts of his clerk, James Thomas, in 1868-'69, and of which the clerk was duly convicted. In the course of the debate Senator Edmunds said: "I am a little afraid we are making a precedent, if we pass this bill, to set a premium upon the employment of paymaster's clerks by declaring that every paymaster whose clerk turns out to be a defaulter, and you cannot say that the paymaster has been guilty of gross negligence—because that is what it comes to—shall be relieved. The excuse for this officer that is stated is true, I have no doubt, that he is near-sighted. It would hardly do to say that every near-sighted officer of the United States shall not be obliged to take the same means to examine vouchers that are changed by a lead-pencil so that they can be put into a condition that will suit the defrauding clerk afterward, which anybody else would be bound to take. That would be a pretty dangerous principle to adopt."

The bill has been re-committed to the Military Committee, on motion of Senator Burnside.

Reported Adversely.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely on the following bills:

S. 129, authorizing the restoration and retirement of Thomas H. Carpenter, late Captain 17th U. S. Infantry. S. 93, for the restoration of Chas. N. Warner to his former relative rank and position in the Army. S. 604, for the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. Army. S. 821, fixing the compensation of enlisted men in the Signal Service, U. S. Army. S. 1036, for the relief of Edmund T. Ryan. S. 239, for the relief of Alderson T. Keene. S. 282, for the relief of A. Werumger. S. 629, for the relief of A. H. Von Luettwitz. H. R. 3347, authorizing condemned ordnance for soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio.

The Committee on Pensions has reported unfavorably upon the bill, S. 251, granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mills, widow of Surgeon Madison Mills.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs made a detailed report, March 2, in regard to H. R. 1153, to restore to the public domain the Fort Ripley Reservation, Minnesota. They find there is no longer any necessity of retaining any portion of said reservation for military purposes, and approve the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the disposal of the whole of the reservation.

A bill was reported March 4th from the Committee on Naval Affairs by Senator McPherson to regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps. It provides that appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of Commandant of the Marine Corps shall be filled by appointment by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 20 years and upward as commissioned officers in the corps. All vacancies in the grades of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain and First Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion of line officers of the corps on the active list according to seniority. Vacancies in the offices of Adjutant and Inspector and of Paymaster shall be made by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 20 years or more as commissioned officers. A vacancy in the office of Quartermaster of the corps is to be filled by promotion from the Assistant Quartermasters on the active list, according to seniority, or from officers of the corps not below the grade of Captain. Vacancies in the office of Assistant Quartermaster are to be filled by selection from line officers on the active list who have served 15 years or longer as commissioned officers in the corps. The bill also provides that no officer below the grade of Colonel shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the corps until he has been examined by a board selected from the medical corps of the Navy, and pronounced physically, mentally, morally, and professionally competent to perform all his duties. Exception is made so as not to exclude from promotion any officer whose physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, which do not incapacitate him for duties in the grade to which he may be promoted. The bill also provides that any officer below the grade of Major who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, and at the expiration of that time be re-examined, and, in case of failure, dropped from the service. It also provides that any officer of the corps who, upon examination for promotion, is not found morally qualified, shall be dropped from the service, and, at the discretion of the President, may be allowed one year's pay.

The following bills, etc., were introduced and referred to committees:

Military Committee.—S. 1378, by Mr. Bayard, for the relief of John W. Eckles (Capt. John W. Eckles, late 15th Inf., dismissed by G. C. M. Aug. 7, 1870). Letter

from Secretary of War recommending gratuitous issue of clothing to men of Co. K, 6th Infantry, destroyed by fire at Fort Stevenson, Dakota; by Mr. Voorhees, petition of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Montgomery, U. S. Army, for compensation due him as major and Q. M. from July 25, 1863, to June 13, 1864, inclusive. Letters from Secretary of War and Q. M. General, showing the urgent necessity for repair of the old public buildings at Fort Monroe, Va.

Naval Committee.—S. 1379, by Mr. Blair, for the relief of David Heustis.

Committee on Judiciary.—S. 1389, by Mr. Anthony, to provide for the relief of aged and faithful employees of the United States.

Committee on Commerce.—Reports of Col. J. H. Simpson and Major C. R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, upon improvements, etc., to Alton Harbor, Ill., and Gasconade River, Mo. Report from S. T. Abert, U. S. Civil Engineer, of an examination and survey of Dan River, Virginia. Report from the Chief of Engineers in relation to the necessity for an early appropriation for continuing improvement of Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals' Canal.

In the House the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred to committees:

Military Committee.—H. R. 4087, for the relief of Alexander Hicks. By Mr. Brewer, the petition of B. Rosecrans for the correction of his military record; H. R. 4795, by Mr. Finley, for the relief of William Carr; H. R. 4794, for the relief of John P. Hawersteel; H. R. 4820, by Mr. Houk, for the relief of James H. Walker; H. R. 4836, by Mr. Singleton, granting a land warrant to all officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the late War of the Rebellion; H. R. 4856, by Mr. Pacheco, to donate Camp Independence, Cal., for school purposes.

Naval Committee.—H. R. 4842, by Mr. Rothwell, to reinstate R. W. Barkley as cadet midshipman in U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; H. R. 238 by Mr. Willits tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. Navy; by Mr. Berry Joint Resolution of Legislature of California, asking for an appropriation to complete the *Monadnock*; H. R. 4888 by Mr. Weaver, in relation to masters-at-arms U. S. Navy; H. R. 4776 by Mr. Bliss, enacting that Edward McDonald Reynolds be restored to the rank of captain in the Marine Corps of the U. S.; H. R. 4787, to provide for excepting from the provisions of section 8617 Rev. Stat. all proceeds from dockage of private vessels at the several U. S. Navy-yards.

Committee on Appropriations.—Letter from Secretary of War transmitting estimates for repairing buildings at Fort Monroe, Va.; H. R. 4869, for construction of military wagon road between Fort Walla Walla and Fort Chelan, Washington Territory; H. R. 4870 by Mr. Brents, for construction and repair of officers' quarters at Vancouver Barracks; H. R. 4871 by Mr. Brents, for contract of a military telegraph in Washington Territory.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—H. R. 4841 by Mr. Clark, for the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of Gen. George A. Custer and the officers and men of the 7th U. S. Cavalry who were killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Committee on Commerce.—H. R. 4843 by Mr. Clardy, providing for the survey by the Engineer Corps U. S. Army of the Mississippi River at Saint Genevieve, Mo.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—H. R. 4865 by Mr. Martin, granting a pension to Mrs. Martha P. Stribling, widow of Rear-Admiral Cornelius K. Stribling.

Committee on the Militia.—H. R. 4888 by Mr. Hutchins, to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States. (Published elsewhere.)

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1150, January 27, 1880, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill for the relief of Carlie Boyd. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That Carlie Boyd, lately captain of the 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the U. S. A., having been wholly retired from the Army on the 22d day of March, 1879, and having been disabled by wounds received in battle while in the military service of the United States, be, and he is hereby, restored to the rank in the Army which he held at the time of said retirement, with instructions to the Secretary of War to place him on the retired list of the Army with said rank, and without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law for said retired list, and that he shall receive the pay of a retired officer of his rank and length of service from and after the 22d day of March, 1880.

S. 1261, February 10, 1880, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A bill for the relief of Cyrus C. Clark, late paymaster in the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to Cyrus C. Clark, late additional paymaster in the Army, in the settlement of his account, a credit for the sum of \$15,979.87, as of the date of April 6, 1865, the same being for money lost by him in the discharge of his official duty without fault or neglect on his part, as decided heretofore by the Court of Claims.

S. 1272, February 11, 1880, referred to the Committee on Pensions. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June 18, 1874. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That an act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June 18, 1874, be as amended as to extend the provisions of said act to all persons who are now or were at the time of the passage of said act entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost an arm below the elbow, or so near the elbow, or a leg below the knee, or so near the knee, as to destroy the use of the elbow or knee joint; and such persons shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive a pension of \$24 per month. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

S. 1378, by Mr. Bayard, February 26, 1880, authorizes the appointment of John W. Eckles, late captain 15th U. S. Infantry, with his former rank and date of commission—to be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the Infantry, without pay while he was out of service.

H. R. 4344, February 9, 1880, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill to provide for the trial and dismissal of certain officers of the Navy who fail of promotion on account of misconduct or immoral character. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That when the case of any officer has been acted upon by a board of naval surgeons, and an examining board for promotion, as provided in chapter four, title fifteen, of the Revised Statutes, and he shall not have been recommended for promotion by the last-named board on the ground of misconduct or the want of moral character, he shall be thereupon dismissed

from the Navy or tried by a court-martial, at the discretion of the President; but if such failure to recommend shall be upon the ground of physical disability, he shall be placed upon the retired list. Sec. 2. That all that part of section 1447 of chapter four, title fifteen, of the Revised Statutes, which is in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

H. R. 4430, February 11, 1880, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. (The preamble recites the action taken heretofore by the Governments of England, France, and the United States, in regard to rules for preventing collisions at sea, and that in 1878 the British Government framed a code of modified rules, which were approved by the majority of the maritime nations of the world, including the United States; that the approval of the United States was given without a proper examination by competent representatives; hence the bill for a commission.) *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to name three naval officers as commissioners on the part of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to name two members of the Board of Supervising Inspectors as commissioners on the part of the merchant service, and one officer of the revenue marine service, and the Governor of the State of New York be authorized to name a pilot commissioner as a commissioner on the part of the pilot service. Sec. 2. That said commissioners shall meet at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named, and carefully examine all existing or proposed rules for preventing collision on the water. Sec. 3. That the commissioners shall then proceed to frame a code of rules for preventing collision, for the government of United States vessels on the high seas, which shall be in accord with the present maritime usage, and in furtherance of the interests of international law. Sec. 4. That this code of rules shall be submitted for the formal approval of the Navy and Treasury Departments, and, after receiving said approvals, it shall be submitted to Congress for legislation. Sec. 5. That the commissioners shall be empowered to consider such other matters of international maritime importance as may be submitted to them by the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of the Treasury, and to make such recommendations as may seem right and proper with regard to them. Sec. 6. That the authority given to the commissioners to frame rules shall not extend to any interference with the authority of the Secretary of the Navy or the Board of Supervising Inspectors to make regulations for preventing collisions in rivers or harbors or inland waters at present authorized by law. Sec. 7. That in the event of a disagreement upon any point in framing the new code, the commissioners shall name as an arbitrator a judge of one of the District Courts of the United States, whose decision thereon shall be final.

H. R. 4477, February 16, 1880, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill to regulate the mode of purchasing tobacco for the United States Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to cause all purchases of tobacco for the use of the Navy to be made in the city of Washington, and as follows: In the months of February and March of each year the Secretary of the Navy shall cause proposals for bids for supplying the Navy with tobacco during the next year to be advertised thirty days in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Danville, Saint Louis, Louisville, and Chicago, said tobacco to be manufactured during the months of June, July, August, and September. The bids to be accompanied by samples of the tobacco which each bidder may propose to furnish; the samples to be carefully examined by three experts in tobacco appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and upon a comparison of the reports of these inspectors with the corresponding proposals the tobacco for the ensuing year shall be selected and purchased.

(H. R. 4395 makes a similar provision with reference to the Army.)

H. R. 4495, February 16, 1880, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to place upon the pension-rolls of the United States, upon application and proof being made to the satisfaction of the Department, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Federal Army and Navy who, during the late war, were captured and confined, during the period of six months or more, in any of the prisons or places commonly used for the confinement of prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities during the late rebellion, and who are not now beneficiaries, nor entitled to become so under existing pension laws of the United States. Sec. 2. That such pension shall in each case begin from the date of the discharge of the soldier or sailor aforesaid from the military or naval service of the United States, and shall be at the rate of \$8 per month in cases where the term of imprisonment shall have been more than six months and less than one year, and \$1 per month additional for each full month of such imprisonment in excess of one year. And the said pension shall be paid at the same time and in the same manner as other pensions are paid: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the reduction or to prevent the increase of the pension of any person now receiving or entitled to receive the benefits of existing pension laws.

H. R. 4769, by Mr. Phelps, March 1, 1880, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. For the relief of Granville T. Pierce. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the action of the board by which Paymaster Granville T. Pierce, U. S. N., was examined for retirement, be set aside and declared null and void, and that the said Granville T. Pierce be, and he is hereby, restored to his original position on the active list as paymaster of the U. S. N., and that he be considered as having been continuously in the Service, charging him all extra pay paid him at the time he was illegally retired from the Service: *Provided,* That no vacancy which may hereafter occur in the grade of paymaster, U. S. N., shall be filled until the number of officers in that grade shall be reduced to the number now allowed by law.

H. R. 4776, by Mr. Bliss, March 1, 1880, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, provides that Edward McDonald Reynolds be restored to the rank of captain in the Marine Corps.

H. R. —. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That officers of the Army traveling under orders west of the Mississippi River shall, when they so elect, receive in lieu of mileage as now provided by law, a per diem of four dollars for each day necessarily occupied in performing the journey, and for each day's unavoidable detention en route; and when transportation is not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, or on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, the actual cost of the transportation of themselves and authorized allowance of baggage. Sec. 2. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army travelling on detached service, under orders, shall be allowed actual and necessary cost of subsistence and lodging while so employed. (This bill was introduced in response to a telegram from General O. O. Howard to the Secretary of War, saying: "I recommend that officers of the Army be allowed to elect between mileage and transportation, with a per diem of \$4 for each and every day unavoidably consumed in travel or on duty under orders. This will place officers on the same footing as citizen clerks in the

Army, and reimburse officers travelling under orders on the frontier, where stage fares range from 12 to 15 cents per mile, and living expenses are higher than in the States east of the Mississippi River. I also recommend actual expenses of enlisted men ordered in pursuit of deserters.")

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1880.

There are some indications here of an approaching difficulty, or an "unpleasantness," in regard to some matters growing out of the encounter of the late Major Thornburgh's command with the Utes, last September. This is unfortunate for the Army, and it all arises from what General Scott once termed the "prominency of fame," and a too eager desire to make the single performance of a duty a claim for immediate advancement. The affair with the Utes was only one of the hundreds which have occurred in the history of our little Army: an attack was made on a small body of troops, a disaster occurred, but by the bravery and good conduct of the officers and men a slaughter was prevented, and the casualties reduced to one officer and a few men. It is acknowledged that after the death of Major Thornburgh, the next in command—Capt. Payne—did all that could be done under the circumstances, and he was ably assisted by Capt. Lawson, Lieut. Cherry, and in fact by every one in his command. Notwithstanding the wound which Capt. Payne received, he retained the command of his party until the arrival of Capt. Dodge, who, being the senior, took command of the entire force.

It was a very short time before all of these officers mentioned, except Capt. Lawson, were in Washington. We have not heard that Capt. Dodge made any claim for promotion on account of his conduct in going to the relief of Capt. Payne, but he was soon promoted to the vacancy in the Pay Department, and strong efforts are being made to find promotion for Capt. Payne and Lieut. Cherry in other staff departments, even if offices have to be created for them.

Now there is no desire on the part of Army officers to detract one particle from the credit due these officers for performing their duties faithfully, but every one is amazed to find officers of the Army instantly clamoring for promotion over the heads of others of their grades, because they did what would have been criminal in them to fail to do.

This, we maintain, shows a painful degeneracy in the morale of our Army. Had any officer escaped the massacre of Dade's command in 1835, what would have been thought of him had he rushed on to Washington for promotion? Did not the gallant Bayard in almost a hand-to-hand conflict with the Cheyennes, in which the Indians were whipped, receive an arrow wound in the face, which cost him years of untold suffering, but for which he never dreamed of making a claim for promotion? Did not Capt. Henry, of the 3d Cavalry, a few years since, by his personal example of stubborn courage, contribute largely in saving a disaster to the whole command upon the Rosebud? And did he not receive an arrow wound in the face which has caused the loss of an eye and years of terrible suffering? But did any one ever here of Henry claiming promotion for that act? Indeed, when there was a vacancy in a staff corps he was never thought of in connection with promotion to it, although he had served gallantly during the Civil War, and had been distinguished in the Indian campaigns for the last ten years.

We do not write in the interest of Col. Henry or any one else, but if the single performance of plain duty is sufficient to give officers the right to come to Washington and besiege Congressmen for promotion, the Army is in danger of becoming a set of lobbyists.

The plea can be made—and, we are sorry to say, with some propriety—that if one does not blow his own trumpet no one will do it for him, that those only who use political influence for promotion get it, and that if an officer has any pretext for a claim for promotion he has a perfect right to use it.

The trouble which is likely to arise is this: Capt. Payne claims that he has not been properly represented in the Ute affair, by reason of impressions that have been given that after the Captain was wounded there was nothing done but what was done by the Lieutenant, when in fact Capt. Payne never relinquished the command until the arrival of Capt. Dodge. Capt. Lawson claims that he has been entirely misrepresented in the affair, and if the Court of Inquiry which Capt. Lawson has requested should be granted, it is likely that some unpleasant things will be brought out. This is to be regretted, for the Army cannot but suffer by the publications of the bickerings and heartburnings among its officers.

The recent decision of the Secretary of War, as given in a letter addressed to Assistant Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, is to the effect that service as medical cadet is to be considered in calculating the length of service of officers in the Medical Department, for all purposes of pay, promotion, or retirement. We do not see how this decision should not be applied to officers who have served as cadets at the Military Academy, and we hope the Honorable Secretary will extend his decision to the officers of all branches of the staff and line. While the service of the naval officers is considered for all purposes of pay, promotion, and retirement, from the date of entering the Service, the officers of the Army have never been permitted to count the service at the Military Academy. This was one of the things that General Burnside attempted to rectify in his bill of last year.

EBHITT.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has recently laid a submarine wire to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., affording telegraphic communication with the main land. This will be of much advantage to the division and department offices on the Island, and greatly facilitate public business.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS OF STATE TROOPS.

THREE years ago Gen. John B. Woodward, then Inspector-General S. N. Y., remodelled the form of annual inspections of the State troops, the innovation, although greatly disapproved by division and brigade commanders, being received with favor by regimental and company officers. The new plan worked well, so far as the one special occasion of the year was concerned. On that day—annual inspection and muster—every available man was brought to the front, every uniform, belt and plate brushed and polished, so that the organization should appear in the best possible light. The consequence was that companies and regiments which on occasions of drill appeared with depleted ranks and decidedly slovenly dress were made to show at their very best, and so, greatly imposed on the inspecting officer. The inspectors of division and brigade being ignored by the department, on this most important occasion of the year, very naturally became lax in making extra tours for individual information, and so the inspections at the time of the annual muster have been found totally insufficient for the purposes of furnishing detailed information of the actual condition and morale of the troops to General Headquarters of the State.

Recognizing this fact, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, S. N. Y., has directed division commanders to see that division and brigade inspectors shall, at least once in each year, inspect each subdivision thereof. The order says:

The inspecting officers are not to confine their attention to the matter of inspection duties, but they should frequently attend the drills and other parades of the troops with which they are connected, and become sufficiently familiar with the personnel and the internal economy of the commands to enable them to furnish an exhaustive report thereof whenever so required to do by competent authority. A detailed statement, by organization, as to the zeal and efficiency of officers and men; the average number present at drills and other parades and the attention given to the same, using numerals to express, by scale, the relative degrees of merit, thus: Excellent, 4; Good, 3; Fair, 2; Bad, 1; Very bad, 0; will be made annually for the information of the department.

The aggregate of such merit and the general percentage of numbers attending drill and other parades will determine the standing of each organization, to be annually announced in orders from these headquarters. They will also report the general condition of arms and equipments, and how cared for; the character, appearance, equipment, discipline, and proficiency of officers and men, the completeness and correctness of the required books and records, and as much information as possible of the general condition of affairs, and a summary of principal irregularities in the command; also, as to the character and condition of the armories, how provided, whether by State or county, and, if the latter, at what yearly expense to county. All of the foregoing information should be the result of careful personal observation on the part of the inspectors at various times during the year, and great care should be taken that no injustice be done to organizations or individuals, by reports not fully sustained by personal and thorough examination. It must be borne in mind that the duties of an Inspector are always of a delicate nature, and inspecting officers should be on their guard lest undue zeal, in the discharge of their duties, causes them to overstep the delicate line which hedge in the officer and the gentleman, and commanding officers of Divisions and Brigades will be held responsible that their respective inspectors carry out the provisions of this order, not only with care, diligence, and delicacy, but with as little inconvenience to the commands inspected as is practicable with a proper discharge of their duty.

This is just what is needed for the elevating of the standard of drill and discipline in the militia; but there is one point and a most important one which Gen. Townsend has apparently forgotten—the qualifications of brigade inspectors. One of the very strong points made by Gen. Woodward when he changed the old system, was the inefficiency of brigade inspectors in performing the very simple duties of inspecting and mustering a command. Yet in his order Gen. Townsend directs these same officers to witness drills, etc., and determine the character, appearance, discipline and proficiency of officers and men. Of course there are some most efficient inspectors in the militia; but as the general staff, we are sorry to state, are selected as a rule more for their social position in society, pecuniary standing and general good fellowship, than for their knowledge of the requirements of military duty, it behooves State authorities to be sure that the present incumbents are fully equal to the task imposed on them by this unlimited power in their hands.

Cases might be readily cited in the State of New York where brigade inspectors have been appointed and commissioned whose only knowledge of military duty was derived from drill in the ranks, and who have never commanded even a squad. What chance therefore can there be for proper judgment and discrimination on points of drill, discipline and proficiency by such inspecting officers?

We most heartily approve of the change made by General Townsend, but would strongly urge that a board of examination be at once instituted, and the present brigade and division inspectors be required to exhibit their qualifications and fitness for the duty imposed by the General Orders. Also that all inspectors hereafter appointed be required to pass an examining board before being commissioned. Staff duty is a most important branch of the service, and members of the staff corps should be as well qualified to perform their respective duties as are the company and field officers of a regiment.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—Col. Spencer, commanding this organization, announces that, as the armory building has been sufficiently strengthened to allow the maneuvering of two or more companies, battalion drill will be resumed commencing March 2. The regiment have decided to give an entertainment at Madison Square Garden on Easter Monday, March 23, 1880, for the express purpose of aiding the companies in fitting up their respective company rooms. Members of the regiment and their ladies are admitted free. Company drills will be resumed on March 23, and officers will assemble for drill March 22. A recruit class has been established and company commanders are directed to forward their men to the squad instructor. This is one of the new changes which is bound to raise the morale of the 5th. Corp. Isaac Bishop, Co. K, 71st, has been elected lieutenant Co. C, 5th.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The second of the series of battalion drills of this regiment was held at Madison Square Garden on Friday, February 27, the company fronts being reduced to twelve files. Col. Cruger was in command, assisted by his field officers, and on receiving the battalion at once commenced the movements. From column of fours, "on the left close column of divisions," was the first movement, and it was most satisfactorily executed, except in one thing—and that a stereotyped fault in nearly every command in the 1st Division—that instead of halting and then coming to the "carry" from "right shoulder" simultaneously, the men will persist in carrying arms while in the act of halting, making the close of each movement very ragged, and detracting from their otherwise general excellence. "To the left close column of divisions" followed in good shape; column of fours being reformed the companies were advanced to the front and rear by the flank, the right and left about being most excellently performed. There was, however, too

much distance between the first and second companies and not enough between the second and third. A ployment into close column of divisions right in front followed, the deployment being of the best description. These movements were repeated, left in front in double time, their execution showing a vast improvement over the double time efforts of the previous drill. These ployments and deployments on right, left and interior divisions were executed several times, in quick and double time, each being an improvement on the other. Still there were not a few shortcomings, particularly on the part of the guides, and the movements were far from perfect. Right of divisions rear into column was excellently rendered, as was the close in mass and take wheeling distance. After forming line from column of fours, an advance and retreat in line were handsomely performed, the column of divisions being reformed by a wheel from the march in most excellent shape. While marching in column of divisions right in front, "close in mass, double time," was given. The rear divisions promptly executed the order; the right division, however, instead of remaining at the quick time, followed suit, and but for the promptness of the colonel in ordering the halt the movement would have been spoiled; the rear divisions closed to the correct distance and completed the movement. After reforming column of fours, line was formed by fours left, rear companies left front into line in excellent shape, the fronts into line of the left wing being of the very best description. The guides were very slow, that of the left company not taking post until after the front had been given. The double column of fours "centre forward" was next formed, in which the second company was seemingly lost, for it started as though to form double column, but was checked ere spoiling the movement. The deployment by two movements was good, the "on right into line" being handsomely executed. The double column was then formed in fine shape, but at a change direction, by the right flank, the left company of the regiment started for the left of the room as though the movement was to deploy to the right and left. After marching a few yards, however, the captain saw the blunder, and quickly wheeling about by fours, he took up the double time and regained his division ere it had wheeled into column. The promptness with which the blunder was corrected was satisfactory evidence that the captain was well posted and that his error was in misunderstanding the first order, and the failure of the division commander to promptly wheel his division by fours. The deployment by two movements was prompt and good, and could hardly be excelled. An advance and retreat in line were again handsomely executed, and drew forth considerable applause from the spectators. The movement is a favorite one with the 12th, and is usually so well performed that it is sure to "take" the spectators. Right of companies rear into column, and a march in column with repeated wheelings were then executed, not a few of the companies breaking and losing distance at the changes of direction. This was seemingly caused by the error in placing markers to designate the wheeling points, and when they were placed in proper position the wheelings and marching were of the best description. On wheeling into line from the march the left guides were very delinquent, almost all failing to stand fast, and several dropping to the rank of file-closers, thus causing much shuffling at the dress. These movements were repeated, the marching and wheeling being again good; but in executing companies right forward fours right the seventh and eighth companies, which were at the time at the head of the column, failed to hear the command, and continued the wheel causing a break. It was not a serious one, however, and without delay the column was reformed. After forming line the command was dismissed. The drill as a whole was most satisfactory, and was a great improvement over that of February 11; the general marching was most steady, distances well preserved, and step as a rule almost perfect. The attendance of the men was good, while the double time movements were worthy of special commendation. We noticed the attendance of a bugler, but his services were not needed, the skirmish drill being omitted. It is to be hoped that Col. Cruger has not given up "the skirmish" as part of the closing drill.

The 12th is ordered to assemble for the third of these drills at the "Garden" on Wednesday, March 10, on which occasion the marksmen's badges won by the command at Creedmoor during the past year will be presented.

On March 18 the "closing drill" of the season will take place, when Adjutant-General Townsend will review and inspect the regiment; at the close of the military ceremonies a full dress reception will be held, dancing to commence at 10:30 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Drills by division are still continued in this regiment, in the absence of field officers the senior captains acting as instructors. Drills by wing and battalion will be commenced next month. On March 1 Cos. A and B held possession of the armory, being equalized into two commands of sixteen files front under command of the captain of Co. B. The first company was in charge of the first lieutenant Co. A, the second lieutenant of Co. B looking after the welfare of the second company. The drill was commenced with the manual of arms, the "order" being ragged and noisy, and "fix and unfix bayonet" of the poorest description. There was only slight attention given to time in the other portions, the general movement being uneven. The loadings and firings were, however, handsomely executed and proved that the men were properly and thoroughly instructed. In the marching, with the exception that the step was fast, the most severe critic could not find fault; while an "on right into line" would have been simply perfect had not the command of the left company waited until the men were all in line ere ordering the dress. A number of close column movements and deployments were executed in first class shape, the few errors being altogether the fault of the commandants. These faults were not corrected by the instructor. At the close in mass, which was excellent, both companies failed to support arms, the instructor also passing over the delinquency. A repetition had the same drawback. While marching in column, step and distances were of the best general description; but the wheelings were very poor, the pivot guides either "marking time" or breaking to the rear. Not the least attempt was made to correct the errors. The fronts into line in quick and double time were a pleasure to witness, so sharp and prompt were they performed, while the oblique marching in column of fours were executed in faultless shape. The formation of divisions from companies were but fairly done. We would recommend the guides of these companies to read up paragraphs 518 and 519, Tactics. At the close of the movement both companies were incorrectly brought to the "support." The movement was repeated several times with the same errors and uncorrected. On right into line from column was well executed the turns being very fine. The drill as a whole was a good one, but "more from good luck than good management." Battalion drills, as we have repeatedly stated, are simply for the instruction and information of officers and guides, and when, as in this case, the instructor merely gives the commands, if they are executed correctly, well and good; but if errors are committed no effort is made to check or explain, what good can come of the waste of time. Here was a good chance; two junior officers were in com-

mand, who perhaps will not again have control of companies during the season, yet not the slightest effort was made to set them straight when errors were committed. The instructor is a first class officer and was fully competent to handle any battalion, so the failure must be ascribed to indolence rather than ignorance. These drills should always be superintended by a field officer.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This regiment paraded at its armory in full dress uniform on March 3 for drill, review and presentation of marksmen's badges. The ceremonies of the evening were commenced with the usual guard mount. Co. A assembled at 7:30 as the new guard, and executed the ceremony very handsomely, relieving Co. K, old guard. The regiment assembled at 8 o'clock, and was equalized into ten commands of twelve files (from nine companies). A large number of the men were present in fatigue uniform, but were not permitted in the ranks, the assembly being in dress uniform. Co. H had the largest turnout, and had the honor of forming two companies, besides giving a detail. The formation notwithstanding the limited space was excellent, the line reaching entirely around the four sides of the room. After a few movements the battalion was prepared for review by Gen. Molinoux, commanding 11th Brigade. The review in line was very fine, the men being remarkably steady; but the passage was not at all up to the standard of the regiment. It is true they had but a few steps to march after forming line (the passage being according to the usual plan of indoor reviews) before they were in front of the reviewing officer, but the regiment is capable of much better work, even in the limited space, than was shown on this occasion. Marksmen's badges were presented by Maj. M. B. Farr, 1 R. P. 11th Brigade, after a most excellent speech, which was short, and to the point. Then followed a short drill, concluding with "loading and firing," and in this the regiment fully redeemed itself for the faulty passage.

FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK (AUBURN).—Col. Jay E. Storke forwarded the resignation of his office some six months since, alleging as one of the reasons that the city of Auburn could not by recruiting maintain a regimental organization. As at the same time the junior field officers also decided to retire from active service, Col. Storke was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation. Matters have remained quiet in the command since that time, until last week, when Adj. William M. Kirby was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. It is now surmised that Col. Storke will withdraw, and as General Headquarters is seriously thinking of reducing the State force to 15,000 men, there is every possibility that the 49th will be reduced to a battalion of six companies. Col. Kirby has a fine record both in the late war and in the National Guard, and is in every respect well qualified for his new position. He is popular with both officers and men, and will faithfully carry out, and if need be, improve on the ideas and suggestions of Col. Storke. He served with distinction in the Union Army during the Rebellion; entering the service as second lieutenant, Battery I, 3d New York Light Artillery. He participated in nearly all the battles in which his company was engaged. At the battle of Whitehall, N. C., December 14, 1862, two horses were shot from under him. He was after this engagement promoted first lieutenant. In the early part of 1863 he was taken prisoner with a number of brother officers, at Beech Grove, N. C. They were incarcerated in Libby prison, Belle Isle, Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and were held as prisoners for nearly eleven months. While imprisoned in Columbia Lieut. Kirby and others succeeded in tunnelling their way out and escaped. They wandered forty-five days before reaching Uncle Sam's lines, which they struck at Knoxville, Tenn. He was at once sent home on a three months sick leave to recruit his health. On his return to the Army he was promoted captain of Battery I, of his old regiment, and held this position until mustered out in the year 1865. He joined the 49th regiment as adjutant November 29, 1876, and has been one of its most efficient officers.

HINTS AND HELPS FOR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.—Colonel Wm. H. Roberts, of New Orleans, has issued through the press of D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, a hand-book for the militia, under the above title. In his work, Colonel Roberts has culled from the best authority, home and foreign, on the art of war, and, in the compact form of 230 pages, presents a most valuable addition to the military literature of the country. The book opens with instructions to the recruit, giving all the general rules for his guidance. The duty of non-commissioned officers is presented in a readable and easily understood form, while to the company officers are offered many valuable hints. In the chapter on staff duty are explained the offices of the adjutant, quartermaster and surgeon, showing in detail the various forms of endorsements, etc., on official documents; states what is expected from the quartermaster, and what surgeons should always be provided with. Field officers are given information rarely obtained in the usual routine, and often found, when required, with much trouble. Under a head "The General Staff," the work treats of the duties of the Staff of the Governor of a State, while courts-martial, ceremonies, use of militia in aid of civil power, and care of artillery, are treated in detail, the foundation being Benét's "Military Law, Tactics and Regulations," and the Regulations of the Massachusetts Militia. Colonel Roberts, who is at present engaged, under the orders of the Adjutant-General of the United States, in codifying the Army regulations and orders, is an officer of education and experience.

OHIO.—The 1st Regiment assembled at the armory at noon, Sunday, February 22d, to participate with the German Veteran Association in the celebration of Washington's Birthday. Favored by the bright weather, and the fact that the anniversary this year fell on a day relieving the members from ordinary business, the display was fine, both in point of numbers and general appearance. On parade the men carried themselves better than usual in the marchings, and proved generally that the winter's drill, so far, had not been a waste of time. As to the policy displayed by parading on Sunday, there is a diversity of opinion amongst the citizens.

On the 13th inst., a platoon of the 5th Battery of Dayton was brought to Cincinnati to fire one hundred guns in honor of the opening of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Upon their arrival, the men were escorted to the Gibson House and breakfasted. Toward noon the command assembled, and, accompanied by a company of police, under Capt. and Drill-Master Lewis Wilson, the whole, headed by the 1st Regiment Band, paraded through the streets to the Public Landing, where the firing was done. During the street parade the drivers made a bad appearance by their awkward management of their horses, especially those of the off-side. Much of this was due to the fact that they were not provided with whips, and, in consequence, the aforesaid off-horses "soldiered." The harness was in a miserable condition, being covered with dirt and vermin. At the Landing the formation into battery and action front were badly executed, the lack of familiarity with their duties being plainly shown by the slowness and hesitation of the men. In the "manual of the piece" there was some improvement in the movements of the men, but the result was

more disastrous. At about the thirtieth round the firing of one of the guns suddenly ceased, when it was ascertained that Private August Herman, No. 1, of gun No. 3, had lost part of his right hand by a "premature discharge." The wounded man was immediately cared for, and the firing, after an awkward interval, resumed.

From the manner in which the "number ones" of both guns placed themselves and rammed their pieces, it is only to be wondered that the result was not worse. Instead of ramming home the blank cartridge with one stroke, and watching No. 3, they placed themselves almost in front of the pieces, and used always three and five strokes in sponging and ramming. The Cincinnati Times says that the accident was occasioned by No. 3 removing his thumb from the vent. If this be true, he cannot be too severely dealt with. Six-pounders are dangerous playthings for those not acquainted with their proper handling, and this platoon of the 5th has lost much of the efficiency and proficiency for which it was lauded last summer.

CONNECTICUT.—The following bills are before the Military Committee of the Connecticut Legislature:

Bill establishing a permanent site for military encampments. It is proposed to raise a commission on the subject to report at the next session.

Bill creating a Brigade non-commissioned staff.

Petition of 2d Company Governor's Horse Guards for new bridles and saddles.

Petition of 1st Company Governor's Horse Guards for new uniforms.

Petition of 1st Company Governor's Foot Guard for new uniforms.

The Military Committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of appointing a commission to investigate the Niantic camp grounds, with a view of purchasing same for a permanent camping ground for the State troops, and report to the next Legislature.

The 1st Regiment's new Armory will be formally dedicated on March 16th. The five Hartford Companies are assigned different specialties for that occasion. Marksmen's badges, won in 1879, will be presented at the same time.

Id. J. Lester Osgood, of Co. E, 1st Conn. (New Britain) has invented a cartridge-loading machine, which can be operated by hand, and capable of loading 600 shells an hour. Its great points are simplicity and exactness, a thorough test showing a variance of half a grain only in the twelve cartridges examined.

At the regular battalion drill of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Major George B. Fisher commanding, Alderman Pond presented the company with one of the few remaining pieces of music dedicated to the command in 1842, and known as the "Foot Guard Quickstep." It had been handsomely framed with the title-page representing the Guard on parade in front of the old State House, in full view. Alderman Pond was First Sergeant of the company under Govs. Buckingham and Hawley, and has always entertained a deep interest in the welfare of the organization.

The designation of the Independent Battalion Connecticut National Guard, Major William H. Layne, Jr., commanding, has been changed to the 5th Battalion. This is the colored battalion.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Artillery Company assembled at their Armory, Sunday, the 22d inst., in citizen's dress, to attend the funeral of John W. Kerlew. Monday, February 23, the command assembled at 11 A. M., in heavy marching order, for street parade, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the parade was adjourned until two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the company mustered 75 strong. The formation was prompt, after which they were marched to the Washington square, and immediately formed in battalion, first company under command of Major Horton; 2d, Quartermaster Sherman; 3d, Capt. Brown, the 4th company, B. R. I. M., Captain Jacques, parading with the artillery, they mustered 30, the battalion being commanded by Colonel Geo. R. Fearing. The 1st Artillery, U. S. Band, furnished the music. The marching and movements and step were very good, although it was noticeable that some of the men had neglected to attend their drills during the winter. Company B showed a marked improvement since their inspection, both in the manual and in their marching. After the parade the command returned to Washington square, and had review and dress parade as a compliment to Colonel Fearing. Previous to the order fall in, one of the boys took Private Jordan's knapsack, placed in it a good size piece-joint, it being his first time under heavy marching order. Jordan very naturally thought a knapsack, as he supposed, not loaded, considerable of a load. Monday, at noon, the Newport Artillery Gun Squad fired a national salute in honor of Washington's Birthday. The salute was very good. Private Fadden, No. 4 in the right piece, leaves the squad, this salute being his last, much to the regret of all, he having acquitted himself honorably since his connection with the company and squad.

Col. Fearing gave a grand luncheon to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Company at his villa Monday afternoon.

ILLINOIS.—The reception given by Co. B, 3d Regiment, Rockford Rifles, was a pronounced success, the exhibition drill being most creditable. Companies from Janesville and Beloit, Wis., were present, and assisted in the entertainment. The drill of the Janesville Company was much applauded by the non-military spectators; it was smart and dashing, but was particularly devoid of movements to be found in the army tactics. It was essentially a show drill, and more fitted for a theatre than the drill-room. Company B entertained some 300 guests from abroad, and most royally too, nothing being left undone to make each and every one happy.

On February 28th, Battery A, Danville, credited as the best battery in the State service, received Company C, 1st Regiment, Chicago—an organization which might claim the honor of being the best drilled Infantry Company, N. G. I. On arrival the guests were received with full military honors. 2d Lieutenant Woodbury, lately promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant, is a most acceptable officer, and is an acquisition to the State service.

The battery drills Monday night, first section, in command of 1st Lieutenant Field; Wednesday night second section, under Lieutenant Woodbury; and Friday night, as a battery, under Captain Winter. The arrangement is admirable for both officers and men.

Company C is still under the command of Captain Frank B. Davis, who gained its laurels, 1st Lieutenant Quinn having resigned. 2d Lieutenant H. T. Miles has been promoted, and Sergeant G. W. Ford has been commissioned 2d Lieutenant. Owing to the close proximity of the 1st day of the month, the company did not parade over half its strength (35 rank and file), and at 2 o'clock P. M. an exhibition drill was given on the public square by Company C, the battery being deployed as guards to keep the space clear. The drill lasted over half an hour, the command being twelve full files under Captain Davis. The movements were executed with promptness and precision, and with scarcely an individual error, and the drill in strict conformity to the tactics. The change from double to quick time, and vice

versa, were particularly well executed. The loading and firing oblique and kneeling were perfect, and a squad of 16 executed a silent manual, under Lieutenant Miles, which elicited much applause. It is true Upton does not provide for the execution of the manual of arms without word of command, yet the movements executed by this squad were more precision than in many commands by the members. The squad executed without a new command, from carry arms, the entire manual, with the exception of rest on arms, fix and unfix bayonets, stack and take arms, and then went through the loading and firing standing and kneeling, and finally returned to a parade rest.

In the evening a grand reception was given in the armory of the battery, at which Company C gave another short drill.

LOUISIANA.—The annual report of Adjutant-General G. T. Beauregard, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, states that the militia of the State consists of the Louisiana State National Guard and the special militia force; the first being organized in the parish of Orleans, together with any company or command from the country parishes desirous of being incorporated into it. The second is formed exclusively in the rural districts. The Louisiana State National Guard consists of one brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General W. J. Behan, furnishing a total of 1,934 men; eight independent organizations, aggregating 716 men, and the special militia force, numbering 97 men. The only troops organized (mustered and independent) are in the first military district, numbering 2,600 men of all arms, and in the third district numbering 147 infantry, making a grand total of 2,747 men of all arms, independently of ten general and staff officers. General Beauregard recommends the organization of at least one company of mounted infantry in each parish of the State; advises that the term of enlistment be increased to three years for the officers and two years for the men; recommends that the officers and men of the various other organizations be encouraged to practice shooting at targets with the new long-range guns now in use in the State, and to this end suggests that the Legislature make a special appropriation; and advises an appropriation for the purchase of uniforms, the passing of a law exempting members of the active militia from jury duty, and the increase of the appropriation for "rent of armories" from \$1,800 to \$4,000.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ADJUTANT WM. S. POULTER has been promoted captain Co. C, 1st regiment, Philadelphia. The company has made a wise selection.

—THE armory fund 1st regiment, Pennsylvania N. G., is steadily growing; at last accounts it had reached the very handsome sum of \$75,000, with not the slightest signs of stop.

—Co. A, 3d regiment, Ohio N. G., celebrated their sixth anniversary in an annual meeting, February 21, 1880. The company paraded during the forenoon headed by 3d regiment band. The annual meeting was attended by the active command and many of the veterans. Throughout the day the company cast its vote for major, giving the entire vote of the band and company to its present Capt. Williamson.

—THE 17th Separate Company, 11th New York Brigade (Flushing, L. I.), have elected First Lieut. Thomas Miller, Jr., captain, vice Raulier, promoted, and Second Lieutenant John Hepburn to be first lieutenant, vice Miller. The election for second lieutenant was postponed.

—THE 14th New York (Brooklyn) paraded at its armory, Portland avenue, on Thursday, March 4, for review, dress parade and presentation of marksmen's badges.

—THE 51st New York (Syracuse) will drill by battalion twice each month during the balance of the season, the first to take place March 11.

—CAPT. CHAS. A. SOMMERS has been elected major of the 65th New York (Buffalo).

—THE board of officers of the 15th New York Battalion (Brooklyn), Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenberg commanding, held their annual reception at the armory of the battalion on Thursday evening, February 26. The band of the battalion gave a concert previous to the order of dancing, and were highly complimented for the excellence of their music. The stormy condition of the weather in the early part of the evening undoubtedly deterred many from attending the reception, but those that were present had a most enjoyable time, and shared the generous hospitality extended by the officers of this command.

—THE Washington Light Infantry opened their fair at Masonic Temple February 23. The hall was elaborately decorated and the tables and stands profusely laden with a variety of articles for sale and raffle. The formal opening took place shortly after 7 o'clock, when President Hayes, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, Col. W. G. Moore and a number of honorary members of Co. A gathered upon the platform. Gen. Sheridan was introduced as the orator of the evening and made a lengthy address, in which he eulogized the volunteer soldiers of the late war and paid a high tribute to their valor and patriotism. Referring to the Washington Light Infantry Corps the General said: "This corps was organized in 1836—forty-four years ago. President Hayes in a short address formally declared the fair opened."

—GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, will deliver his famous lecture "The Irish Soldier in America," under the auspices of the Veteran Corps, 69th regiment, for the benefit of the suffering poor in Ireland, at Steinway Hall, on the evening of March 14.

—THE storm prevented an out door military celebration of the 148th anniversary of the birthday of Washington by the California National Guard in San Francisco. The several commands assembled at their respective armories, and during the morning were visited by the Military Committee of the Senate and Assembly. In the afternoon the troops were reviewed indoors by Governor Perkins and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes and their staffs.

—THE 14th New York are happily blessed with two Veteran Corps, one composed of those who served with the regiment during the war, the other those honorably discharged from the militia regiment. We would remind the Vets. of the 14th that those who ride two horses are apt to fall between them.

—THE Keystone Battery, Philadelphia, Capt. J. O. Winchester, at their inspection last week presented a present of 4 officers and 43 non-commissioned officers and privates, out of a total membership of 54, sickness and absence from the city being the reasons given for non-attendance of the men. After Maj. Hepburn's thorough inspection, the school of the battery and guard mounting were handsomely executed by the command; the mounting and dismounting of the guns and caissons, 10-pound Parrotts were performed in excellent shape.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

TWENTY-THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.—On February 23, at Fort Elliott, Texas, a rifle contest took place between the "Irish team" composed of six citizens and the same number selected from Cos. F and H, 23d Infantry, distance 200 and 500 yards, five rounds per man at each range, which resulted in an easy victory for the "Boys in Blue" of 37 points.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, N. R. A., was held on March 2d, General Wingate, Vice-President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, General Wingate, from the range committee, reported that the improvements on the butts would be completed at an early day, and in full season for the usual opening in April. Hon. D. W. Judd, from committee on land, reported that they were opposed to the purchase of any addition to the range until such time as the Legislature should increase the annual appropriation to the Association. The resignations of Major D. B. Williamson, 3d Brigade Staff, and Captain Wm. C. Casey, 7th Regiment, were accepted with regret. The election of their successors was postponed until the next regular meeting. After some discussion it was agreed that the season of 1880 should open on Saturday, April 3d, at Creedmoor, and the following new matches were adopted:

Off-hand individual match to be shot on the first, second and third Saturdays of each month, beginning in April; open to everybody; rifle, any; distances, 100, 200 and 300 yards; five shots at each; competitors allowed two entries, but only the highest score to count. Competitors shooting military rifles will receive an allowance of one point at each distance. Competitor making the highest aggregate score of three competitions participated in during the month to receive \$30 or trophy; second highest score, \$15, and nine others sums decreasing gradually to \$5. In addition to the above, forty per cent of the entrance money at each competition will be divided equally among the first five competitors.

Off-hand Team Match.—To be shot on the fourth Saturday of each month, beginning in April; open to teams of four men from any rifle club or association or military organization in the United States, or from the Marine corps of the Navy. Each organization represented may enter more than one team, but no competitor to be a member of more than one team in the same competition. Prizes each month—1. To the team making the highest aggregate score at each competition, \$30 or trophy. 2. To team making the second highest aggregate score as above, \$15. The other conditions are as in the preceding match.

The committee on the revision of the regulations was then reported in full, and the new code was read and adopted by sections.

The League members of the new Pennsylvania Rifle Association are still haggling over the style of target to be used, and claim that the ring target is best for all purposes. The Creedmoor target, first introduced at Wimbledon, has been declared the best by the noted marksmen of Great Britain and America, and it must be acknowledged by the League that the N. R. A. of both countries have shown some remarkably good riflemen. It is still in use on both sides of the Atlantic, the only improvement being a handicap in the shape of a Carton inside the bull's eye. Let the League try this Carton target, and they will find it even more difficult than rings. For ordinary practice, the 3d and 2d class Creedmoor targets are the only ones which should be used by the new association.

CONNECTICUT.—For practice during the season of 1880 each company will be allowed thirty rounds for each officer and man present at last muster for class practice in target practice. This applies to the entire National Guard (excluding members of bands). The rifle range in the new armory 1st regiment is completed, the targets having been put in position February 28. Capt. Woodbridge designed the plan for operating the targets after studying the system in use in the New York armories; his contrivance for shifting the targets is perhaps the most ingenious and perfect one in operation.

—THE Rifle Club Co. A, 23d New York, shot for the "Medals" on February 28th, at the armory, with the following result:—First Class, won by C. C. Blossom, score 23; Second Class, A. L. Van Ingen, score 19.

—THE 13th New York shot for the "Briggs Medal" at the armory, February 28th, 200 yards, 7 rounds, with 25 entries. Private E. R. Darveau, Co. C, was the winner on 29 out of the possible 35.

—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. W. PLUME, First Brigade, New Jersey, directs the commandants of regiments and battalions in his brigade to parade their commands fully uniformed, armed and equipped, at such places as they may designate, and as soon as the two bar badges are ready, on which occasion they will present to the successful competitors the Marksmen's Badge for the year 1879.

—BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. C. BARNES, General Inspector of Rifle Practice S. N. Y., met the Colonels and Inspectors of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade, for general discussion and interchange of ideas for class practice 1880, on March 4th. Those of the Second Brigade will be consulted on the 11th, and on the 8th the Third Brigade officers will meet him at the State Arsenal.

—Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Brady has concluded his labors as the Court of Inquiry on the Nevada badge protest. His report will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General this week. It is anxiously awaited by the disputing companies.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. O. M. asks: Can an old soldier enlist at any station where there are U. S. Troops? ANSWER.—Not without special permission from Adjutant-General of the Army. Under existing orders soldiers can only re-enlist at the stations where discharged, unless by special authority.

I. H. FORT CLARK, asks: Supposing a company is marching in column of fours at right or left oblique, and the command "halt" is given, does the company halt and come to carry arms and then face to the front, or do they halt, face to the front and then come to a carry? I have seen troops drilling it both ways, and knowing of course that there is but one correct way, I hope you will explain in the columns of the soldier's favorite journal. ANSWER.—We can say by authority in answer to this question that the men halt, come to a carry, and then face to the front.

FOSTORIA asks: Was Winfield Scott a lieutenant-general, and did he receive pay for such office; if paid as such, when did the pay commence, and when did it end? Is there any difference between a lieutenant-general by brevet and a brevet lieutenant-general. ANSWER.—The highest substantive rank attained by Scott was major-general; but he was brevetted lieutenant-general to date from March 29, 1847, pursuant to joint resolution of Congress dated February 15, 1855. After great discussion he was allowed the pay of a lieutenant-general from March 29, 1847, the date his brevet commenced, and continued to draw similar pay until his death, or at least until his retirement from active service at the commencement of the war. It is a fact not generally known that after the passage of the act of February 15, 1855, he drew from the Treasury \$32,746.76-100, the difference of

his pay as major-general and lieutenant-general from 1847 to 1855.

H. R. asks: What is the manner at present of appointing assistant paymasters in the Navy, and about what time does the next examination come off? **ANSWER.**—Assistant paymasters are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, after examination as to qualification. The law does not require a competitive examination, but the Secretary has generally adopted that plan. It is not likely that another examination will take place soon, as there is a large number of qualified candidates from the last examination, from whom it is probable that existing vacancies will be filled. The age for appointment is between 21 and 26.

W. C. B. asks: Is there any way of getting copies of bills, introduced in Congress, other than through a congressman; if so, who is the proper person to address? What is the rule in regard to giving bills to citizens? **ANSWER.**—They can only be obtained through a congressman, but it is well to remember that all of interest to the services are published regularly and promptly in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

G. asks: Is there any law now before Congress to pay the officers and men of Farragut's fleet before New Orleans the balance of the bounty money awarded by the U. S. Court; if so, has it passed either House? Has any law or resolution been introduced to amend the law granting three months' pay to the veterans of the Mexican war, to instruct the Treasury officers whom to pay? **ANSWER.**—It does not appear that any bill has been introduced in Congress this session to pay the officers and men of Farragut's fleet the balance of the prize money or bounty due them for captures at New Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy has repeatedly recommended an appropriation for the purpose. We do not recall that any resolution or bill has been introduced to amend the law granting three months' pay to the veterans of the Mexican war.

R. C. K. asks: Does the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint applicants to a commission in the U. S. Army from civil life; if so, how application is made? Are applicants ordered before a Military Board of Examination; if so, where? **ANSWER.**—The President of his own motion appoints, and the appointment then goes to the Senate for confirmation. Applications for commissions are usually made to the President direct or to the Secretary of War; they should be accompanied by testimonials as to fitness, character, etc. Applicants, whose applications are favorably considered, are usually ordered before military boards of examination; these boards are convened as necessary, usually at places where, or near where, military officers are stationed, such as New York city, Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

"EX-REGULAR," who was discharged by order in 1877, some months previous to expiration of term, owing to the failure of an appropriation for support of the Army, asks if he is entitled under the circumstances to pay and clothing money up to the expiration of his term of service? **ANSWER.**—No. You enlisted for five years unless sooner discharged by competent authority. You were "sooner discharged" by such authority, hence can only claim pay, etc., to date of discharge.

L. A. N. THOMASVILLE, Ga., asks: What are the salaries of the Inspector-General and Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y.? **ANSWER.**—The Inspector-General receives \$6 per day and expenses. He is on duty all the time. The Assistant Inspector-General \$5 per day when on duty and travelling expenses when on duty.

VETERANS OF MEXICO.—Mr. Coffroth's report, accompanying bill H. R. 3257, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars contains the following interesting passage:

"There were at least 4,000 soldiers of the Regular Army who re-enlisted, they having entered the service several years prior to the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, and their terms of enlistment expiring while the war was still in progress. The proportion of re-enlistments among Regulars is always notably greater than among volunteers. The report of the Adjutant-General, of Dec. 5, 1849, shows that there were killed and died of wounds received in battle in Mexico 1,349 men, and that 10,885 died of disease while there in the service. The Adjutant-General states therein that his report is incomplete, owing to a number of missing muster rolls, and the mortality far exceeds the number stated in the report. There were many regiments that lost by battle and disease in Mexico from one-fourth to one-half of their number. The Palmetto regiment of South Carolina, commanded by Col. Pierce M. Butler, is shown by the official reports on file in the War Department to have been mustered in with eleven companies, aggregating 1,077 officers and men, and was mustered out with but 369 survivors; a loss of 708 in one regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Seymour's Georgia battalion of 400 men lost 184; Col. Collins's Illinois regiment of 980 men lost between 300 and 400; and Col. W. B. Campbell's 1st Tennessee regiment, numbering less than 1,000, lost 217. When we take into consideration that these troops campaigned for more than two years over a wide theatre of operations, embracing many thousand square miles, in the malarial belt of a tropical country, and engaged in many hard-fought battles with forces which outnumbered them generally three to one, and were fully equal to them in military training and equipments, it will appear highly reasonable to estimate their losses in Mexico by the casualties of battle and disease at not less than 16,000. There were about 500 deserters from the Regular Army, and the report above cited shows that there were 6,725 desertions from the volunteer force in Mexico."

The Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, has adopted Colonel Garrick Mallory's "Introduction to the study of sign language among the North American Indians" as one of its publications.

The Michigan State Board of Health called a convention at Detroit, Mich., to exhibit and discuss the best known means for improving the health of teachers and scholars, and all who are gathered in large assemblies. Their committee of experts on moisture, as a remedy to hot air, report that the "Air Moistener" exhibited by I. W. Parmenter, of New York, present the maximum of evaporating surface with minimum of cubic contact. "We admit its utility, approve its design, and recommend its use."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AN AUSTRIAN MILITARY FUNERAL.

It was the first week in October. We had been in Vienna three or four days, when one morning we were informed, that at 2 P. M. that day there would be a parade of the military to attend the funeral of a field marshal of the Empire. Our informant was Lieutenant Glentworth, of the Hussars, whose acquaintance I had made the evening of our arrival in the city, and who had now kindly called and offered to escort us to a place where we could overlook the assembling and marching of the troops.

When we arrived at the place of rendezvous, the Karthner Ring, one of the sub-divisions of the famous Ring Strasse, parallel to the curbing, on both sides of the roadway, were seen, over the heads of the spectators, long lines of shining bayonet tips and fluttering lance pennons. Evidently a portion of the troops had already formed line, while near those and from the lateral streets projected the flanks of some infantry regiments and light artillery, that had taken up positions whence they could conveniently file into their proper places in the procession.

Columns of troops, foot and mounted, were debouching from the different approaches into the passage kept cleared, down the middle of the avenue, and silently marching towards the line of formation. There was no beat of drum nor bugle note; therefore the monotonous tramping of the soldiers was more distinctly marked, though this at times was broken and subdued by the rumbling of gun wheels or the louder and more irregular clanking of the cavalry horses' shoes on the hard pavement, which was swept as clean as the deck of a man-of-war. Between these columns and often across their lines of march, numerous elegant carriages, drawn by the most superb animals, were constantly passing; hastening to leave their occupants at the place whence the procession was to start, or, having done this, dashing rapidly away down some cross street.

But this animated scene, full of beauty and the sunshine of a cloudless sky, was pervaded by a stillness at once oppressive and significant. This silence, even without its emphasis in the sober countenances and attentive demeanor of the bystanders, told plainly the solemn business which had drawn together that vast and reverential multitude.

In the carriages that rolled swiftly past we were seated men whose names have been for years familiar to readers of the Austrian annals of our time. Some of them were gallant officers destined to a sad but honorable distinction on the same page of history with the ill-fated days of Novara and Magenta. Then there were some too who had led the devoted columns of their brave army in the long hours of Solferino's protracted and murderous struggle. And again, there were others who, because they had been prominent during the later years of the Austrian occupation of Italy, are indissolubly associated with the train of romantic memories invariably suggested by the very mention of such glorious names as Venice, Milan, Verona, and Mantua. There were generals, arch-dukes, who held the rank of generals, staff officers, and diplomats, all in uniform, and generally wearing numerous decorations.

There was one officer, seated in an open landau, who interested us particularly. He wore, like most of the others, a uniform of light bluish grey, well set off by his aquillettes and a large, flowing white plume. He was between fifty-five and sixty years old, with a healthy, somewhat florid complexion, iron grey hair that was not much thinned by age, and with a figure erect and youthful. He passed us, quite close later in the day, coming back from the funeral, and as he turned towards us, to acknowledge our companion's salute, we saw that his features were expressive and pleasing.

This gentleman was a son of Maria Louisa by her marriage with Count Albert Adam, of Neipperg. He is no blood relation of Napoleon, it is true, but he is the son of Napoleon's widow. He is the half brother of him who was known as the young King of Rome, Napoleon's only son, and he had the same mother. And to see him thus, face to face, gives one a more realizing sense that such a character as Napoleon actually existed. The feeling is a difficult one to analyze or describe, but as he passed by us, time seemed to fold back its leaves and the vague and shadowy forms with which our imagination had illustrated history sprang into breathing, palpable life. Even to look on Maria Louisa's son brings one very close to that remarkable man who, whatever else he may have been, as now seen in the light of chronicles, doubtless more truthful than any heretofore published of his life and reign, still remains the grandest genius, the one matchless soldier of modern times!

But the reverie into which we were led by this incident was of short duration. The long lines of lances and bayonets, seen down the vista before us, broke into a myriad of fragments that instantly and simultaneously flashed across the line of sight, as the troops wheeled into column and began moving slowly along the avenue towards our position.

A strong platoon of the mounted police marched at the head of the cortege and quietly cleared the way, while a patrol of the same, sufficiently numerous to prevent the people's crowding the soldiers, rode on the flanks. One thing very noticeable was the almost entire absence of boys and half-grown vagabond men, that in our country invariably accompany a military parade and swarm over the walks; a vulgar, irresistible mob.

After the police followed a battalion of foot soldiers. This was the immediate escort of the remains. Then came the hearse. The moment this appeared the immense throng of spectators took off their hats, and while the corpse was passing remained uncovered. Every one stood motionless, and every voice was hushed. And just then, when all the heads were bowed, the strains of the dead march were faintly heard from far down the column. But the music was so soft and low as to be almost inaudible even in that profound silence.

A detachment of soldiers to act as bearers walked be-

side the hearse. Some little distance behind this was the most novel feature of the ceremony. This was a single horseman of large proportions, encased from head to foot in a complete suit of armor of the twelfth century. The armor from the crest to the broad, square toe of the iron boot; the horse and his housings were all of the deepest black, and over the helmet drooped a long sable plume. The face of the rider could not be seen for the visor was closed. His attitude was dignified and impressive; and there was just enough life in the almost imperceptible motion detected in the knee and glaved hand, employed in guiding the horse, to dispel the illusion that this mysterious figure of the feudal age, slowly moving by us, was a creation of the imagination.

Then followed more troops. These included a regiment of Foot or Heavy Artillery, a full regiment of Lancers and some Light or Field Artillery. The marching of the foot soldiers was simply perfection, nor could the few manoeuvres necessary have been better performed than they were by all the organizations. The Lancers were strikingly fine soldiers; light, well proportioned, and young looking men, mounted on excellent horses, and each carrying a formidable lance. The Light Artillery was armed with the field pieces recently adopted by the Austrian government, and made of the Uchatius bronze. This force, with their new guns, attracted much attention.

None of the uniforms were so remarkably elegant as to claim a special description here, but their general quietness of tone was none the less effective as a whole, and none suffered by comparison with others. We were much pleased with the appearance of the men. Some of them were undersized, but the faces of all were bronzed and healthy, and their dark eyes full of fire and intelligence. Among them was a large number of Hungarians, and hardy mountaineers from the Carpathian slopes.

The manner of the officers was noticeably modest and quiet. Each gave his orders in a tone only sufficiently loud to be heard by those under his immediate command. They were efficient without being brusque, and alert and attentive without too apparently seeming to be either. They were evidently men who had been long and carefully trained, and, as evidently, that training was tempered and adorned by the habitual grace acquired in the most polished society.

And here, in closing, let me speak of that which, impressing me the most, will be longest remembered. This was a party of officers that came after the troops. The procession was to go first to the church where the services were to be held, and thence the march would be resumed to the grave. The officers referred to went on foot as far as the church, their empty carriages following them at the head of the long file of vehicles that closed the column. They were between eighty and a hundred in number, and, with the exception of a few of the younger ones, who were, presumably, on the personal staff of some one or the other of their older companions, were all veterans. They walked without the slightest attempt at any prescribed order, such as arranging themselves by twos or fours, as many people would have done under similar circumstances; but all the more effectively, singly or in little knots of two or three, just as it naturally came about, this group filled the width of the street and extended along it, in this conveniently loose order, for about fifty yards.

One of the received traditions of our West Point days had been, that whatever might be its record in later years, of victories and defeats, the Austrian army was always distinguished for the fine physique and military bearing of its officers. This impression had been deepened by the reports of friends who had travelled in that country, and by my own observation of the Austrian contingent garrisoned in Matamoros during the brief and tragic reign of Maximilian in Mexico.

That tradition was recalled as my eyes rested on that group of war-worn veterans. Certainly I had never before then seen such handsome men! They bore in their white hairs and furrowed faces traces of many a hard campaign with all its anxious cares and physical suffering, but time had touched their ruddy cheeks and undimmed eyes with gentle fingers. Each had grown old gracefully, with his personal beauty not impaired by age, but only changed in its character. And as they uncovered their grey heads and walked gravely and silently down the lane kept open by the respectful crowd, every one of them looked like a picture of some gallant old marquis of the days of chivalry and romance.

They appeared perfectly unconscious of the observation of the crowd, and nearly as unconscious of each other's presence; and surely it was not all fancy that one saw in the far away look of their eyes both the recalling of the scenes through which they had passed with their dead comrade, and the calm contemplation of an event which had come first to him and soon would come as a matter of course, almost of indifference, to themselves.

And that dead comrade they were following to the tomb was worthy this last tribute of their affectionate respect. It was Gen. John Hartung, Chevalier and Master of the Ordinance. He commanded the 9th Austrian Army Corps at the battle of Custoza in 1866, where he had been greatly distinguished. He was placed on the retired list a few years ago, at his own request. He was a member of the Order of Maria Theresa, wore on his breast the highest decoration in the power of the Austrian government to bestow, and dying at the ripe age of 73, was mourned by the army and the whole empire.

LOOMIS L. LANGDON, U. S. A.

A new method of reward for those who are diligent in the business of the government has been established in Japan. It consists of no decoration or gift of money, but takes the form of a great national portrait gallery, in which those who sufficiently distinguish themselves in the opinion of their superiors will henceforth have the privilege of seeing their likenesses placed. A similar idea has been adopted by our War Department in the circular recently addressed to all officers who rose to

the rank of general in the Army during the war. This circular says: "It has been suggested as a good idea to form a collection of photographs of all general officers commissioned by the President of the United States during the eventful period which, beginning early in 1861, terminated in April, 1865, by the surrender of all the forces of the late Confederate States. The collection thus sought to be made it is proposed to arrange, eventually, for preservation in the archives of the War Department, in an album which will exhibit the leaders of the several brigades, divisions, army corps, and armies of the United States in the great contest for the supremacy of the Union. I, therefore, respectfully request your appreciation of the 'Illustrated Army Register,' by favoring me with an approved photograph of yourself, with your official signature just below the picture. For the sake of beauty of final arrangement, a cabinet picture would be preferred."

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GENERAL TROCHU is styled "a great pedestrian with a little dog."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The heads of the tunnel through Mount St. Gothard met at nine o'clock Sunday morning, February 29. The tunnel is nine and a quarter miles long—the longest in world—and has been completed ahead of the contract time. The Mont Cenis tunnel, eight miles, cost \$15,000,000 and occupied thirteen years; the Hoosac Tunnel, length four and three-quarter miles, cost \$13,000,000 and eleven years' work; the St. Gothard Tunnel, nine and a quarter miles, has been bored in less than seven years and a half and cost \$9,700,000.

The final sentence of the court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of the *Grosser Kurfurst* has been officially promulgated. Admiral Batsch, the commander of the squadron, is blamed for reducing the space between the several vessels from four hectometres to one hectometre when the locality and circumstances must have counselled him to exceed rather than to shorten the ordinary distance. The Admiral's conduct is, however, excused by his zeal to raise the seamanship and manœuvring capacity of the crews. As regards the mistake committed at the helm of the *König Wilhelm*, it is evident that, terrified by the vessel not obeying the rudder with the requisite despatch, the men at the critical moment hesitated or misunderstood for a second the command given. The depositions are, however, too contradictory to admit of a distinct charge being formulated. Thirdly, it is regarded as proven that the *Kurfurst* would not have sunk had not the entrance doors to the hull space between the side walls been inadvertently left open. This guilty negligence is attributed to Lieut. Fouque, who perished in the disaster. In conclusion it may be observed that Admiral Batsch has been temporarily removed from active service, and is employed in the bureau of the Admiralty.

The estimates for the ordinary expenses of the German navy for the financial year 1880-1881, as submitted

to the Federal Council, amount (a Berlin telegram in the *Standard* says) to 26,580,289 marks. This exceeds those of the previous year by 1,457,509 marks. The extraordinary disbursements, on the contrary, chiefly connected with the execution of the plan of naval organization, are put down at 14,024,450 marks, being 6,589,560 marks less than in the current year.

A LONDON military paper, speaking of the course of instruction at the French Military School at St. Cyr, says: "As to history, at an age when most English schoolboys' knowledge is confined to the history of cricket and football, the student is expected to describe the condition of the whole of Europe at the end of the Middle Ages, and be able to give a detailed account of the wars and political and commercial history of every European State down to the present time, as if he had made each one a special study. And the career open to these prodigies of science and learning is that of a sub-lieutenant at about four francs a day, with the prospect of spending their lives in garrison towns in France, and being lieutenants at forty with no waists to speak of, and about seven francs a day to provide themselves with necessaries and luxuries. We are not surprised to learn that the lads at St. Cyr look pale and stunted. The account of the subjects in which young officers are supposed to be proficient, and not one of which, except map-making and mathematics, is in the least likely to be of use, reads like a burlesque of the whole system of examinations, and might serve as a warning to our own authorities of what the British officer of the future might come to if professors and crammers are allowed to work their will on him." West Point take warning!

Tax following will be the supply of small-arm ammunition carried in the Austro-Hungarian army when the issue, now in progress, of the improved Werndl rifle with reinforced cartridge is completed: Infantry—in time of peace, each non-commissioned officer, 1 packet of 10 rounds; each soldier, 2 packets or 20 rounds.

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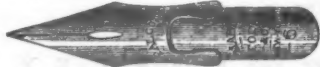
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Proposals for Proof-Chains, 6 on Kanawha River, W. Va. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, KANAWHA CO., W. Va., Feb. 6, 1880. PROPOSALS for the delivery of about twelve thousand pounds, more or less, of Proof-Chains, for Dams No. 4 and 5 of the Great Kanawha River Improvement, W. Va., will be received until noon of March 5, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office. THOMAS TURTLE, 1st Lt. of Engrs., U. S. A.

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ITALIAN military engineers are preparing plans for a fort on Lake Garda corresponding to the Austrian fort in the Trentino, and designed for the contingency of an enemy descending from Riva. This will dispense, moreover, with the flotilla on the lake.

THE war strength of the Austrian standing army has been fixed for the last ten years, the term expiring at the end of the present year, at 800,000 of all ranks; but for the last two years it has really amounted to 15,702 officers and 823,320 men. In time of peace on an average 267,000 officers and men of all ranks and 48,000 horses are present with the colors; the yearly contingent of recruits, including on an average 95,000 men, of whom, however, one-tenth, or 9,500, are placed in the Ersatz reserve. The landwehr is organized in 184 battalions, each with from 900 to 1,000 combatants, and 67 squadrons, each of 150 sabres; while the landsturm, on the other hand, can at present only be considered as a paper force.

THE London Times of Feb. 19 says: "Some target practice has been carried out on Whale Island, Portsmouth, during the past week, with the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss machine guns, under the superintendence of the officers of the Excellent. The former, which fires a shot weighing half a pound, penetrated an inch-and-a-half plate at 300 yards, while the latter, which fires a shell a pound in weight, bulged the plate without penetrating. Further tests are to be made on board the Comet at a target at Spithead while the ship is under way, and as the principal use of these guns is to sink

torpedo boats, which are seldom more than 3-16 in. thick, this will afford a much more practical trial of their comparative utility and efficiency. The great defect in the Nordenfeldt is the liability to go off prematurely before the cartridges are properly in the barrels, with consequent danger to the whole magazine in the hopper exploding. We believe this defect has been confirmed by the practice at Whale Island and by recent experience on board the Northampton."

AN important order has been received at Portsmouth with respect to the construction of the two steel corvettes Canada and Cordelia. A distinctive feature in their design is the addition of an auxiliary rudder, which it was intended to place under the screw shaft in the after deadwood or run, and which it was thought would be of service in the event of the main or stern rudder, which is unprotected, being shot away or injured. It would seem that the auxiliary rudder has not given complete satisfaction in the ships of the Comus class which have been tried at sea, and it has been determined to introduce an important modification in the two ships building at Portsmouth. Instead of the auxiliary rudder being fitted at the stern, it will be now placed under the forward dead run, where a box is constructed into which it will be lifted when not wanted. It will be worked through the keel by means of manual gearing well under the water-line, and in design closely resembles the bow rudder with which Messrs. Yarrow have provided their recent torpedo boats. The new rudder is upon the balanced principle. The progress which is being made with the new corvettes is not great, but it is expected that their advance will be fully up to programme by the end of March.—London Times.

HENRY COXWELL writes to the London Times that the success of the attempt to reach the North Pole by a balloon depends upon the use of trail ropes restricting the elevation and enabling the balloons to hold their gaseous contents. He argues that about 82 deg. North there will be no inhabitants to complain of damage to their fences and gardens from these trail ropes, which cannot be used in settled countries.

WE read in the London Times of Feb. 14, that it is understood to be the intention of the British military authorities to take an early opportunity of appointing to other suitable positions those lieutenant-colonels commanding cavalry and infantry regiments who, having attained their grade before the abolition of purchase, were not included in the rule under which the period of regimental command is limited to five years. There are now 17 of these lieutenant-colonels. The necessity of

removing them from their regiments arises from the fact that but for such removal they might retain their position until promotion to the rank of major-general—a period of probably eight or nine years in some instances—and thus injure, if not entirely destroy, the professional prospects of the officers junior to them, who are liable to be compulsorily retired if not promoted at the expiration of certain periods of service. The officers more especially liable to supersession in this way are the captains.

THE French papers, both Radical and Conservative, continue to discuss the question of European armaments, raised by the unexpected demand of Prince Bismarck for an increase of the German army. The general feeling is that the German Chancellor is bent on war, but whether France or Russia be the object opinions differ. The *Defense*, the organ of the Clerical party, says it is clear to everybody that the present state of European armies cannot continue without ending either in bankruptcy or war, and it fears that the latter calamity will be the result. It has not the slightest doubt that Prince Bismarck's object is France.

THE London Examiner is informed on the best authority that the German War Department is preparing, as a sequel to the new army bill, a plan for the defence of Berlin. It is proposed to construct a series of at least 20 forts. A large increase in the size of Berlin, for which allowance had to be made, was the principal difficulty with which the framers of the plan had to contend. The defence of Paris in 1870 taught military men that the holding of important cities, even though they may be inhabited by more than a million of souls, must not be neglected. Berlin is the centre of the railway system of all the eastern provinces of Prussia. When it was overrun during the Seven Years' War by the Austrians and Russians, the royal treasures, the archives, and other valuable State papers, had been transferred to Magdeburg.

DIED.

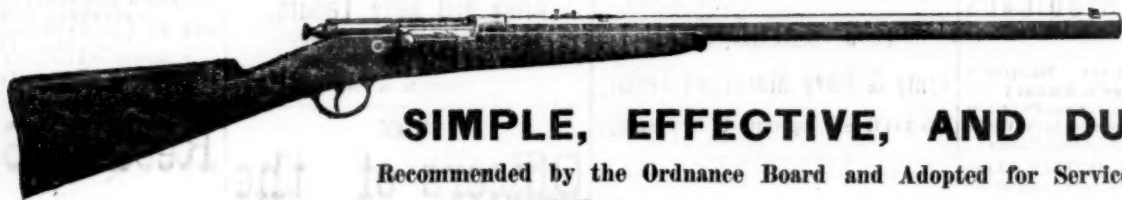
[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

CONSTABLE.—At Peirce City, Mo., Feb. 29, 1880, Capt. N. S. CONSTABLE, U. S. Army.

DEMING.—At Madison, N. J., Miss JENNY DEMING, elder sister of Mrs. Colonel Henry W. James.

SEARS.—At Liverpool, England, Feb. 12, HENRY B. SEARS, in the 50th year of his age, formerly of the U. S. Army.

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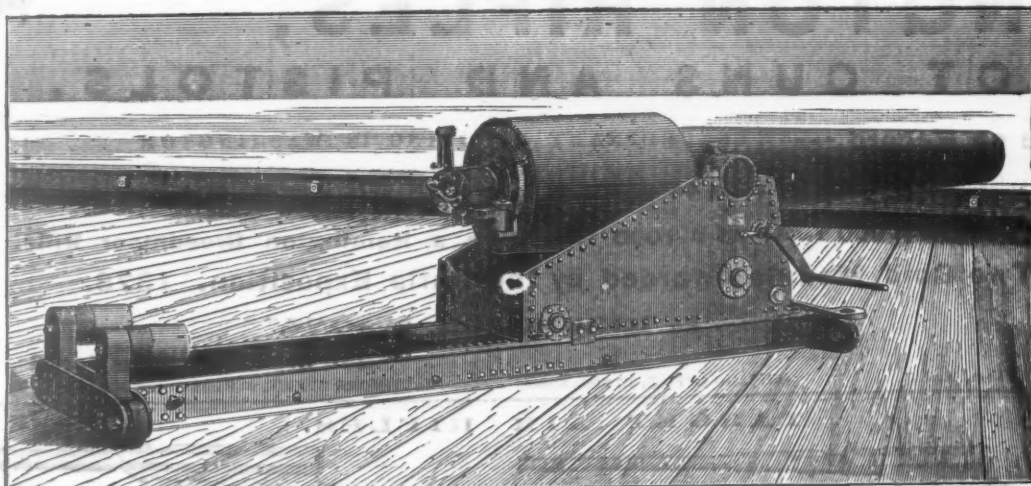
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